The New-York Times.

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THE WAR.

Further Particulars of the Late French Successes.

Dispatch from King William to the Queen.

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THE FRENCH SUCCESSES.

Dispatch from King William to the Queen—The Prussians in Full Retreat—Further Details from the French—Dash and Bravery of the Troops—Prussian Prisoners of War.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The scene of the battle between the forces of Gen. PALLADINE and those of Gen. VON DER TANN was at Cailmaic, a small village on the Loire, near Orleans, and not Coulommieres, where some correspondents place it. The last named is a town in the Department of Seine-et-Marne, and only a few miles east of Paris.

THE KING TO THE QUEEN.

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—Queen AUGUSTA received the following dispatch from King WILLIAM late yesterday afternoon, dated at Versailles on the 11th:

"Gen. VON DER TANN, yesterday, retired from Orleans to Toury before a superior force of the enemy. He fought the French, however, all the way. He has already been reinforced by Gen. WHITTICH and Prince OLLRICH. The latter came up from Chartres. The Duke of MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN will also join his forces to those of VON DER TANN today."

GEN. VON DER TANN'S REPORT.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 11, via BERLIN and LONDON, Nov. 12.—Gen. VON DER TANN reports to head-quarters here today that there has been no further advance of the enemy in his front.

THE ENEMY IN FULL RETREAT.

TOURS, Nov. 12.—Cheering reports are still received from the Army of the Loire. There are rumors of great advantages gained yesterday. Gen. VON DER TANN'S army, notwithstanding he has been reinforced by an entire army from Chartres, is in full retreat.

FURTHER DETAILS.

The *Moniteur* today publishes more extended details of the recent battle. On the first day the battle became general soon after the attack was made. Gen. PALLIERES, who had the command of one wing of the French army, made a decided success from the start. The Prussians were in a strong position. Gen. PALLIERES took the veteran troops and stormed the Prussians, driving them before him, capturing many prisoners, and carrying the position. So marked was his victory that Gen. PALLADINES warmly praised his conduct. The Gardes Mobile from the Department of Loir et Cher, who were under the heavy artillery fire of the enemy, wavered a little, but Gen. BARRILLE, who was in command, placed himself at their head, and broke through the enemy's line. The Mobiles from the Department of Sarthe behaved admirably, and charged on the enemy with the bayonet. The Chasseurs of the Line also distinguished themselves.

PRUSSIAN PRISONERS AT TOURS.

TOURS, Nov. 12.—Over 1,700 Prussian prisoners, captured at and near Orleans, passed through this city today on their way to the South of France. Great excitement was created among the people, and it was with much difficulty that a riot was prevented. There were hundreds of people along the line of march who recognized among the prisoners those who so outraged them at Chateaudun and other places. The prisoners were hooted at and insulted, but by the efforts of the greater part of the crowd violence was happily prevented.

Late advices from Orleans dwell upon the enormous exactions of the Prussians, who obtained many supplies evidently not for the troops. It is also related that many acts of extreme cruelty were committed by the Prussians in the surrounding villages to terrify those suspected of harboring Francs Tireurs.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—On Thursday after the battle between Montbelliard and the Swiss border, Gen. GARIBALDI with 12,000 men marched on Belfort.

ANOTHER AND CLEARER ACCOUNT.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—A dispatch from Tours has the following: "The full details of the victory of Gen. D'AURELLES DE PALADINES over Gen. VON DER TANN have not yet been received. The engagement commenced both at the east and west of Orleans, on Wednesday, the 9th inst., and was continued until the evening of Thursday. During Thursday the French drove the Prussians from Orleans, inflicting severe loss upon them, and are now in occupation of the city. Gen. VON DER TANN, with the remnant of his army, is now retreating on the road leading from Orleans to Pithiviers, after vainly attempting to force his way through Chateauneuf and Montargis, where he hoped to join the army of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES. Gen. D'AURELLES has a force of 50,000 men on the north bank of the Loire, and 70,000 on the south bank. The obstruction of the roads and bridges between Commercy and Orleans has prevented the advance of the army under Prince FREDERICK CHARLES. He has about 75,600 men, a great part of whom are probably north of the Marne.

After having disposed of the remnant of Gen. VON DER TANN'S army, Gen. D'AURELLE'S will march directly on Paris and assail the German lines between Versailles and St. Germain, while Gen. TROCHU makes a sortie with 150,000 men to cut his way out and raise the siege. Communication between Gen. D'AURELLES and Gen. TROCHU and the Government at Tours is constantly maintained by means of carrier pigeons.

OTHER PRUSSIAN MOVEMENTS.

A Movement on Montmedy—Operations About St. Quentin—Unsuccessful Attempt of the Prussians to Occupy Bonnieres.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Six thousand German troops are now marching on Montmédy. The renewal of the bombardment of that town is therefore expected.

The Prussians have plundered the little town of Acky, near Beauvois, in the Department of Oise.

The *Echo du Nord*, at Lille, has an article today saying that the Prussians at St. Quentin and elsewhere continue to make heavy requisitions on the people. They have demanded large sums from Le Nuiron, Le Capelle, Hirson and other towns in that neighborhood, which are not yet in their possession. The inhabitants of these towns have armed to resist.

TOURS, Nov. 10.—A dispatch from Rouen, dated yesterday, says a force of 500 Prussians, well supplied with cannon, entered Bonnieres on that day, but were driven out with loss by the Gardes Mobile and the Francs-Tireurs.

THE PROPOSED ARMISTICE.

Bismarck's Version of the Late Negotiations—King William More Anxious for Peace than Thier's—The French Government Afraid of the People.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Count VON BISMARCK has issued a circular to the representatives of North Germany in foreign States, giving his version of the late negotiations for an armistice. The appointment of such a man as M. THIERS by the French to conduct the negotiations—a man of such wide experience—had excited hopes of propositions that might be successful. King WILLIAM was even more eager for peace than M. THIERS. Count VON BISMARCK proposed a truce for four weeks, the position of the respective armies meanwhile to be fixed, in order that the elections might be held throughout France. The only effect on the French side, of this truce, would have been of the stoppage of the waste of ammunition from their forts. M. THIERS regretted that the revictualling of Paris was not provided for, saying it was an indispensable condition of the proposed armistice. This absurd demand to go back two months in the prosecution of the war was impossible. Subsequently an offer for a short truce was made. M. THIERS reported this to the members of the Provisional Government, by whom it was rejected. The inference is that the French Government dared not consult the people, and only made advances looking to peace in order to satisfy and quiet the neutral Powers.

TOURS, Nov. 12.—The Government authorities here do not regard the rupture in the negotiations for an armistice as final.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Excitement in London Over the Movements of the French Fleet—The Bombardment of Hamburg Hourly Expected.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—An official telegram has been received here from the Admiral of the French fleet, saying that foreign coasting vessels will be allowed to enter Hamburg, "but at their own risk," whatever that may mean.... There is considerable excitement here over the movements of the French fleet. News of the bombardment of Hamburg is hourly expected.

TOURS, Nov. 11.—The French Admiral at Cuxhaven has restored the free navigation of the North and Baltic Seas to neutrals.

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—The *North-German Gazette*, referring to the sinking of the German bark *Charlotte* by the French man-of-war *Desaix*, says it was a flagrant violation of international law. Action in the matter will be taken by Prussia at the proper time.

Will Paris Be or Not Be Bombarded?—Captures at Verdun—The Position of Bavaria.

BERLIN Nov. 12.—Dispatches received here, today, from the German head-quarters at Versailles, announce that Paris will not be bombarded. The German authorities are convinced that the city is so illy provisioned that the surrender may be expected within a month from that cause alone.

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—The Berlin *Cross Gazette*, of today, says the authorities will show no false generosity in refraining from bombarding Paris. The fire will open very soon.

RUMORS CONFIRMED.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—It is confirmed that Russia has asked for a revision of the treaty of 1856.... Rumors are also rife of a rupture between BISMARCK and VON BEUST.

PRUSSIAN CAPTURES.

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—The official report of the capture of Verdun is published today. Two Generals, eleven staff officers and 150 officers were captured. Besides these 136 guns, 23,000 rifles and a large amount of stores and ammunition fell into the hands of the Prussians.

CARLSRUHE, Nov. 12.—The official report of the capture of New-Breisach has been made public. During the entire investment, eleven of the Baden soldiers were killed and thirty wounded.

BAVARIA AND THE BAVARIANS.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Nov. 12.—Bavaria having objected to enter the North German Confederation, an agreement will be effected with her by the other German States, by treaty.

TOURS, Nov. 12.—The *Moniteur*, today, has an editorial regretting that the Bavarians, who have nothing to gain in this war, but everything to lose, from the grasping ambition of Prussia, should make so readily the sacrifices they have, and become so firm an ally of that Power. They were led into the war with Prussia, thinking their country would be invaded, but they must know now that the Republic has no such design.

NOTES.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The Crown Prince of Prussia has been made a Field Marshal of Russia.

The war material taken by the Prussians at Orleans is valued at 80,000,000 francs. Among the immense mass were great quantities of Chassepots and other arms.

SAN DOMINGO.

Another Scheme of Annexation—Germany Desires a Foot-hold in the Western World—Skirmishes on the Frontiers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN DOMINGO CITY,
Wednesday, Nov. 2, 1870.

The steamer *Tybee*, Capt. DELANOY, leaves here today for New York, via Samana and Port-au-Plata. A rumor is current here as to new developments in the matter of annexation. Letters have been received here from some of the leading diplomats of the North German Confederation, stating that the matter of annexation of the island is receiving the particular attention of the Berlin Cabinet, but that in the absence of King WILLIAM and Count BISMARCK in the battle-field no immediate action can be taken. It is understood that one of the principal motives of the Germans in desiring to acquire this territory is that they wish to possess a foot-hold across the Atlantic for their merchant and naval service, the former of which is getting very important. In addition to this the large and growing trade between the two countries, particularly in the article of tobacco, of which nine-tenths is shipped to Bremen and Hamburg, is thought to augur well for large commercial transactions ensuing. A further reason is that this will checkmate the United States. But yet it is said that it is most firmly insisted upon that no step shall be taken until the United States Government shall definitely and officially declare their abandonment of the scheme of the annexation to its territory.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

President BAEZ is actively engaged with matters of reform. In spite of many rumors which are afloat from the neighboring territory, and, in view of the present state of matters, the Government is forced to use strong measures in preserving order. It is compelled to keep up a force of observation on the frontiers to check any inroads from Hayti, and news has come to hand of an engagement there with loss of several lives, but we are without definite details. The United States steamer *Yantic* is at Samana, and the *Swatara* is here.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Gen. Schenck and the Alabama Claims—Liverpool Races—Snow-Storm in England—Carrying of Arms Prohibited in Ireland.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The *Weekly Examiner*, issued to-day, rejoices in the coming hither of Gen. SCHENCK as Minister from the United States. It wants the *Alabama* bill made out immediately, and says England, because she made no attempt to arrest the vessel, must pay the cost.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 12.—Yesterday was the last day of the Liverpool Autumn meeting. The interest centered in the contest for the Liverpool Autumn Cup of 200 sovereigns, added to a handicap sweepstakes of 25 sovereigns each, 15 forfeit, about a mile and a half; closed with 117 subscribers. After a fine race, Mr. JOHNSTONE'S br. c. *Exciseman*, 3 years old, won, beating Mr. SAUNDERS' *Indian Ocean*, 3 years old, second, and Sir J. HAWLEY'S *Rosicrucian*, 5 years old, third. The betting before the start was about nine to one against *Exciseman*....There was a heavy fall of snow throughout Yorkshire yesterday. ....In accordance with the law of Parliament passed last session, the Viceroy of Ireland has prohibited the carrying of arms in the parishes of Templemore and Kilbride.

Promised Completion of the Mont Cenis Tunnel—Review of the Italian Squadron by Aosta—Proposed Extension of Suffrage in Belgium.

FLORENCE, Nov. 12.—The completion of the Mont Cenis Tunnel is promised in December.

NAPLES, Nov. 12.—The Duke of AOSTA reviewed the Italian squadron here yesterday.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 12.—A bill to extend the suffrage has been introduced into the Chamber.

THE WEST.

Completion of an Important Railway in Illinois—Commercial Failure at Cincinnati—Change of Newspaper Management.

MONMOUTH, Ill., Nov. 12.—The first through train from Sterling via Rock Island to St. Louis, over the Rock Island and St. Louis Railway, with the officers of the road on board, passed through this place today. The last rail, connecting the upper with the lower divisions, was laid this morning. This opens a direct route from St. Louis north through the western part of Illinois to the southern part of the State, and, by its connections, to Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and passes through the most beautiful farming country in the Valley of the Mississippi.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 12.—The liabilities of DAVID GIBSON & Co., liquor dealers, whose paper went to protest last evening, will probably reach $600,000. This includes, however, their secured paper, which, the firm claims, is large in amount, and will be available in a short time. Though they will not be able to make a settlement for some time, they assure the public that they have ample assets, and that it will amount to nothing more than a suspension.... Hon. JAS. J. FARAN has become editor-in-chief, and JOHN A. COCKERILL managing editor of the *Enquirer*. Mr. FARAN announced the new arrangement yesterday.

Congressmen Elected in Illinois—Terrible Accident—Sixteen Persons Killed.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 12.—JOHN B. HAYE, Republican, has been elected to Congress from the Twelfth District, and it is pretty sure that in the disputed Fourth and Seventh Districts, HAWLEY and MOORE, Republicans and present members, are re-elected. The Democrats gain the Fifth and Eighth Districts....A special from St. Louis says the accident at St. Charles involved the loss of sixteen persons, all of whom were precipitated into the river by the breaking of a wire rope while hoisting a heavy column. Fourteen bodies have been found.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

The Mohrman Murder Case—Summary Punishment Among the Chinese—The California Railroad and Stage Robberies—A Murderer Arrested in New-Hampshire—Election Offenses.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—In the Mary Mohrman murder case, the counsel for the defense commenced his argument. He offered as newly-discovered evidence the fact that DUNN, the convict, who testified as to HANLON'S confession prior to his acquaintance with HANLON, and while in prison, had received a copy of the *Police Gazette*, containing all the facts of MARY MOHRMAN'S murder, and also learned that he was informed that if he testified he would be pardoned. The evidence was admitted, and the witness testified to the fact.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—A Los Angeles telegram says that at San Bernardino, a China woman, who committed petty robbery among her people, was seized by the Chinamen, tied to a stake, a fire built under her, and burned to death. The perpetrators have been arrested. All the Chinese have been ordered to leave San Bernardino....Four of the railroad robbers have been arrested, and a portion of the money secured....Over $40,000 of the Verdi robbery has been recovered....Stage robberies are almost of daily occurrence in California and Nevada.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—SAMUEL MARBLE is under arrest at Plaiston, N. H., for the murder of his wife by beating and kicking. A man named SULLIVAN was also arrested, charged with aiding in the murder....BARTHOLOMEW DAILEY has been arrested in East Cambridge, charged with repeating his vote at the recent election.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 12.—One of the judges of election was arrested today on complaint on the charge of violating the Fifteenth Amendment, in refusing to allow colored voters to vote at the late election. He was bailed by the United States Commissioner in the sum of $1,000 to appear for trial on Monday.

Murder in Virginia—A Man Stabbed to Death in a Personal Rencontre.

STAUNTON, Va., Nov. 12.—In a rencontre tonight between JOSEPH M. BLACK and GEORGE W. SMILEY, the latter stabbed the former several times in the side with a knife, and also inflicted a severe gash in the head. BLACK died a few minutes afterward and SMILEY escaped, but a mounted party have gone in pursuit of him.

FIRES.

Bobbin Factory Destroyed at Lawrence, Mass.—Estimated Loss One Hundred and Twenty-five Thousand Dollars—Buildings Burned in San Francisco.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Nov. 12.—At 12 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the bobbin works of SPRAGUE & Co., which caused heavy damages. The following are the names of the losers with their losses: The Lawrence Lumber Company, $35,000, insurance $3,000; SPRAGUE & Co.'s bobbin works, $60,000, insurance $11,000; BRIGGS & ALLEN'S steam saw-mill, $10,000, insurance $3,500 in the Commerce, of Albany, in the Bay State, of Worcester, the Tremont, of Boston, and the Lamar of Chicago. Mr. WINCKLEY, a carpenter, loses $3,000. The total loss is estimated at about $125,000. A large amount of lumber was consumed, nearly 100,000 feet of which belonged to BRIGGS & ALLEN. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—Four small buildings on Sacramento-street, near East were burned last night, and a number of others badly damaged. The loss is about $50,000.

Mining Stocks in San Francisco—Quotations at the End of the Week.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—Mining Stocks closed active; Alpha, $6; Belcher, $3; Crown Point, $3; Gould & Curry, $78; Chollar, $79; Hale & Norcross, $112; Imperial, $30; Kentuck, $40; Ophir, $4; Overman, $6; Savage, $28; Sierra Nevada, $14; Yellow Jacket, $33.

CASUALTIES.

Fall of a Stable Floor in Boston—One Man and Several Horses Killed—Chapter of Fatal Accidents in Tennessee.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—The flooring of HALL & DRAPER'S stable and riding-school, on West Dedham-street, fell in this afternoon, killing CHARLES FRENCH, an employe; also killing and wounding several horses.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 12.—Last Friday the boiler in PALMER'S saw-mill, in Cashawa County, Miss., exploded, killing the engineer, OLIVER GRANT, and EDWARDS, the sawyer, and badly scalding several other attachés....An *Avalanche* (Humboldt, Tenn.) special says that S. R. HARLEY, an old citizen, was crushed to death between the cars and platform last evening.... MILLER WADDELL, aged fourteen, while ginning cotton near here yesterday, was caught in the gin and literally torn to pieces....The engine of the construction train on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad exploded at a water station south of here last evening, and was completely demolished. NIGHT, the fireman, was killed, and DENNIS MACK, engineer, was seriously injured.

WASHINGTON.

Gen. Schenck and the English Mission—Election News from Alabama—Receipts of Internal Revenue—Condition of National Banks.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—A telegram from Dayton, Ohio, says that private advices from this city, received there, are to the effect that Mr. SCHENCK has been offered the English Mission.

ALABAMA ELECTION.

A dispatch received at the War Department this morning states that the State of Alabama is still in doubt; that the House is Democratic, but the Senate is doubtful. The prospects, however, are that the Democrats carry the State.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Internal revenue receipts today, $299,038; grand total $68,545,510. A comparative statement has been made showing the receipts from internal revenue sources for the first three months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870 and 1871, also the increase or decrease. The statement shows a total increase of 1871 over 1870, the first three months of the fiscal year, of $2,509,737 28, chiefly derived from spirits. There was a falling off in the gross receipts of $66,807 02; in the sales of $101,233; in the income, including salaries, of $701,040.

TREASURY BALANCE.

The coin balance in the Treasury at the close of business today was $97,500,000; currency balance, $24,000,000.

CONDITION OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The abstracts of the reports of the national banks of the United States, which has been completed at the office of the Controller of the Currency, shows that they possess $18,459,170 in specie and legal tenders; $77,198,121 in fractional currency, and $2,077,705 in nine per cent. certificates. The amount of individual deposits reported is $501,259,757.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 12.—The *Union*, this afternoon, publishes the complete census of all the counties embraced in the northern district of the State. The total population is 2,341,542, an increase in five years of 136,202.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—Advices from Arizona state that MCCORMICK has been elected to Congress, the majority in Yuma County insuring his re-election.

BUFFALO, Nov. 12.—A collision occurred on the Lake Shore Road a little below Limestone Hill and about five miles from Buffalo, yesterday morning between 3 and 4 o'clock. Freight train No. 30 ran into the rear end of freight train No. 36, which, for some reason, was standing still upon the track. Both trains were bound East. A caboose and several freight cars were smashed to pieces, and the colliding engine was badly used up. The engineer and fireman jumped off, escaping injury. FRANK JOHNSON, conductor of one of the trains, had his right leg badly bruised. The road was obstructed the greater portion of the day. Passengers were transferred.

COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE.

George Cary, of Onondaga County, to be Imprisoned for Life—How He Received the Reprieve.

From the Syracuse Journal, Nov. 11.

For some time past a petition has been circulated in our city for the signatures of our citizens, having in view the securing of the exercise of Executive clemency in the case of GEORGE D. CARY, the condemned murderer, now confined in the Penitentiary awaiting the execution of the dread sentence of the law. For the past four weeks CARY has evinced more feeling as to his terrible situation, and under the assistance of his spiritual advisers, Chaplain WASHBURNE and Rev. J. P. FOSTER, has, as he expresses himself, "prepared himself for the close of his misspent life." His counsel and spiritual advisers have been unremitting in their endeavors to secure a commutation of his sentence. A numerously-signed petition has been in the hands of Gov. HOFFMAN for some days, but not until this morning was an answer to the petition returned. Sheriff TOLL this morning received from the Executive Department at Albany, the commutation of CARY to imprisonment for life.

Soon after receiving the letter, Deputy Sheriff EVANS proceeded to the Penitentiary to impart its contents to the condemned man. On approaching the cell of CARY, he was discovered busy reading, and on observing his visitors' approach he got up from his stool and came to the cell door, where he smilingly exchanged greetings with all. No mention was at first made of the nature of the visit, and, in answer to inquiries, CARY stated that he realized the shortness of his time, but that he was prepared for death. He said he had no hopes of a new trial, but he hoped for a commutation of his sentence. He had spent his time in praying to God for forgiveness and strength to meet his doom, and in writing letters to his relatives and friends, exhorting them to lead different lives, as a continuance of their course of life would lead them to ends like his own—in the murderer's cell. His demeanor during the conversation was that of a man who, while he knew he must die, still entertained hopes of a partial release from his unpleasant situation.

After conversing for some time, Sheriff EVANS took the document from his pocket, and on observing the official character of the same, CARY turned slightly pale, as though he thought it was his death-warrant, or some other unfavorable feature in his case, and with his eyes fixed on the document, and hands tightly gripped on the bars of his cell door, he awaited the reading. Sheriff EVANS then proceeded to read, in a plain and distinct manner, the following commutation:

The People of the State of New-York, to all to whom these presents shall come:

Whereas, At a Court held in and for our County of Onondaga, in the month of April, 1870, GEORGE CARY was convicted of murder, and was thereupon sentenced to be executed on the 25th day of November, 1870.

And application having been made to us to commute the punishment of the said GEORGE CARY to imprisonment in the State Prison for life, therefore know ye that we have commuted, and by these presents do commute the punishment of the said GEORGE CARY to imprisonment in the State Prison at Auburn, in the County of Cayuga, at hard labor during his natural life; and the Sheriff of the County of Onondaga is hereby commanded and directed to deliver the said GEORGE CARY to the keeper of the said prison without delay; and the said keeper is hereby commanded and directed to receive the said GEORGE CARY, and to keep him imprisoned at hard labor in the said prison during his natural life.

In testimony whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made patent, and the great seal of our State to be hereunto affixed. Witness, JOHN T. [L. S.] HOFFMAN, Governor of our State, at our City of Albany, the tenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

Passed the Secretary's office, the 10th day of November, 1870.

D. WILLERS, JR.,
Deputy Secretary of State.

When the reading first began, CARY slightly trembled and changed color repeatedly, but upon the pronunciation of the words "do commute," he broke out into a loud laugh, and exclaimed, "Bully for him! That's what I've been praying for. Bully for him! He's a good Democrat, and so am I," accompanying his remarks with stamps of his foot and slaps on his knee, his whole demeanor betokening great relief of feeling and joy at his rescue from the gallows. He was admonished to keep quiet until the remainder of the document was read, and while he did not break out into any more exclamations, he seemed extremely anxious to have the reading finished. As Sheriff EVANS concluded the reading, CARY again broke out with repeated exclamations of "Bully! "Good for him! He's a good Democrat, and so am I! That's better than the gallows! Good! I shan't be hung!" He continued for some time to give vent to his feelings of joy in this strain, frequently dancing about as much as the narrow confines of his cell would permit, and seemed completely overpowered with joy at the turn affairs had taken.

After he had "cooled down" somewhat, Sheriff EVANS remarked to him that he must undergo a long imprisonment, to which CARY remarked, while his manner suddenly changed, "Yes; but that's better than hanging." When he left the cell front, CARY'S face was wreathed in smiles, and he seemed an entirely changed person. His confinement, under such circumstances, has not told much upon his physical condition, and his health has been good since we last saw him. He will be taken to Auburn Prison Monday next, there to remain, unless a further exercise of Executive clemency shall be received in his case, until his life closes. The Sacrament of Baptism will be administered to CARY before his removal to Auburn.

YELLOW FEVER.

The Governor's Island Epidemic—Rise and Progress of the Disease—List of the Deaths.

A few weeks ago the citizens of New-York were greatly alarmed to learn that a strange kind of sickness had made its appearance in their immediate neighborhood, among the soldiers and their families quartered on Governor's Island. The medical authorities on the Island could give the disease no name, and though its progress was closely watched, the various symptoms connected with it were entirely new.

The disease first appeared on the 13th of August last, in the woman's quarters. An infant two months' old, the child of a Mrs. HARRINGTON, was taken sick, and exhibited strange symptoms. In a few hours it was prostrated with a violent fever. On the same day Mrs. SMITH, the hospital matron, complained of violent pains in her joints. She called it rheumatism, and used such remedies as might cure it. Shortly after the attack a fever set in, which subsided in a few days, and the patient recovered. The child also recovered. On the 16th of the month, Mrs. HARRINGTON was taken with the same symptoms, and on the 18th her son JOHN was also affected. All these recovered, and as they did so their skin turned yellow, and then, for the first time, the dreadful nature of the disease was suspected.

The infection spread, and numerous cases occurred. The patients were removed to the hospital, and everything was done to make them comfortable. The doctors consulted among themselves, but without arriving at any satisfactory conclusion. Many supposed the disease was yellow fever, but as it showed none of the usual symptoms, it could not be positively determined.

WILLIAM STEVENS, who had been employed about the hospital was taken sick on the 14th of August and two days later died. During his illness he exhibited all the symptoms of cholera, and was regarded as a cholera patient. When he died a post-mortem examination was made, which revealed considerable congestion in the various organs. So reluctant were the medical authorities at that time to acknowledge the presence of the pestilence, although it was more than suspected, that they ascribed STEVEN'S death to congestive fever, but now it is known that he died of yellow fever.

WILLIAM HARRINGTON, whose family had previously been affected, was taken sick on the 29th of August, and died on the 1st of September. It was then regarded as certain that the disease was the yellow fever, but none of the cases had exhibited the usual symptoms.

GEORGE FOGARTY, a member of the Governor's Island Band, was taken to the Hospital on the 3d of September, and on the 6th died. He had been passing a furlough in New-Jersey, and arrived on the island but two days before he was taken sick. He interested himself in the funeral of HARRINGTON, and it is supposed in that way caught the contagion.

A quarantine was established, and every precaution was taken to remove the men from the infected portion of the island. A strict quarantine, however, was found to be impossible, as it was necessary for the men in the discharge of their duty to pass from one part of the island to the other. In this manner the disease was carried to the barracks. Many of the soldiers were attacked, and several deaths occurred, but from the 14th of September to the 22d there were no new cases of any description among them. Between these dates there was some sickness among the women and children, but of so light a character that it was not recognized as fever. It was reported that the pestilence had abated, and no further fear was felt. An attempt was made to restore order and to disinfect the buildings to prevent another outbreak.

On the 22d, HENRY ROTHCAMP was taken sick, and died on the 27th. Other cases followed, until over fifty patients were in the Hospital. On the 1st of October, all the patients on the Island were removed to the Quarantine Hospital, at West Bank. The disease continued, but finally the efforts made to stop its progress were successful, and it was conquered. The last case occurred nearly twenty days ago, and on last Thursday, Gen. MCDOWELL removed the Quarantine, which, at the commencement of the epidemic, he had imposed upon the island.

The following is a list of the victims among the soldiers and their families:

Aug. 18.—William Stevens, private.
Sept. 2.—William Harrington, private.
Sept. 6.—George Fogarty, musician.
Sept. 10.—Andrew Ford, sergeant-major.
Sept. 10.—Peter Creamer, corporal.
Sept. 14.—Hutchinson Howe, carpenter.
Sept. 14.—Ernest Dahlia, private Company A.
Sept. 15.—George Fogarty, Jr., private Company B.
Sept. 16.—William McFarland, private Company E.
Sept. 17.—Patrick Leonard, corporal Company C.
Sept. 19.—Jacob Meirtens, sergeant Company A.
Sept. 25.—Fred. Haines, aged three years.
Sept. 26.—Mrs. Fogarty.
Sept. 27.—Henry Rothcamp, private Company A.
Sept. 29.—Rev. M. Davidson, chaplin.
Sept. 29.—Mrs. Moncrieff, hospital matron.
Oct. 1.—Mary Sullivan, aged three years.
Oct. 1.—Mrs. Catherine Mullane.
Oct. 1.—Henry Bennett, private Company B.
Oct. 1.—John Kearns, private Company B.
Oct. 1.—Henry A. Taylor, private Company B.
Oct. 2.—Mrs. Albans.
Oct. 3.—James H. Green, private Company C.
Oct. 3.—John Fuller, private Company A.
Oct. 3.—Gabriel Laugenbour, private Company A.
Oct. 4.—James Fullerton, private Company E.
Oct. 4.—James Keough, private Company C.
Oct. 4.—John H. Haines, private Company B.
Oct. 4.—William Stewart, ordnance sergeant.
Oct. 4.—John Sullivan, private.
Oct. 4.—Michael Toomey, private.
Oct. 5.—Timothy Ryan, recruit.
Oct. 5.—William Rotes private Company B.
Oct. 5.—George Einselle, musician.
Oct. 5.—John McCann, private Company E.
Oct. 6.—William Turpening private, Company B.
Oct. 6.—Albin Burnestein, private Company B.
Oct. 8.—Samuel Johnson, private Company A.
Oct. 8.—Charles Winters, private Company B.
Oct. 9.—Henry Hartz, private Company C.
Oct. 9.—Norris O'Williams, private Company B.
Oct. 10.—John McKibben, private Company B.
Oct. 10.—Henry Rose, private Company C.
Oct. 11.—Charles W. Boice, private Company B.
Oct. 11.—Hermann Weidemann, private Company B.
Oct. 12.—Thomas Ryan, private Company B.
Oct. 13.—Adam Muller, private Company B.
Oct. 14.—John Burke, gardener.
Oct. 17.—William Mason, carpenter.
Oct. 25.—John Smith, private Company B.

There were 157 cases in all, of which 50 proved fatal, and that of JOHN SMITH, the last case, was the only one that exhibited the usual symptoms of yellow fever. The cause of the epidemic is as yet a matter of speculation, but it is supposed to have originated from the vessels that escaped Quarantine by unloading at Perth Amboy. The vessels afterward proceeded to the Brooklyn docks, without any attempt being made at fumigation. It is supposed they threw infected matter overboard, and this being carried by the tide to Governor's Island, where it was deposited, laid the foundation of the disease, which was rapidly increased by the excessive warmth. It has now gone, and every effort will be made to prevent its reappearance.

Plot Against a Republican Assemblyman.

The only Republican elected to the Assembly at the election on Tuesday last in this City was HORATIO M. TWOMBLY, who ran against Mr. CAREY, the Democratic nominee in the Seventh District. The political adversaries of the successful candidate have now formed a plot, as alleged, for the purpose of ousting Mr. TWOMBLY, and of having Mr. CAREY chosen in his place. It is understood that they will claim Mr. TWOMBLY'S votes were fraudulently counted in one of the Election Districts. On the night of the election the two Democratic inspectors of the district in question left the Assembly ballots lying on the table for a few minutes while they went to get a drink. They aver that they were tampered with by the remaining inspector during their absence.

A Minor Discharged from the Navy on a Habeas Corpus.

At the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, Judge BLATCHFORD rendered a decision in the case of JOHN MCLAVE, who was brought before the Court on a habeas corpus directed to Capt. STEVENS, of the sloop-of-war *Guerriere*, on petition of his father. It appears that MCLAVE enlisted in the navy in April, 1869, at the age of eighteen years and six months.

The Court determined that a minor could not make the contract of enlistment any more than any other contract in the absence of statutory enactments, and that the act of 1837, which authorized the enlistment of boys between the ages of thirteen and eighteen to serve until twenty-one, impliedly repealed all other statutes on the subject. Judge BLATCHFORD held that there was no law for enlisting boys over eighteen years of age. MCLAVE was discharged. The case is important, as being in direct conflict with an opinion delivered by Attorney-General STANBERY.

S. B. HIGENBOTAM appeared for the petitioner.

DR. EVANS' MALPRACTICE.

Investigation by Coroner Flynn—Interesting Evidence—Verdict by a Medical Jury—The Prisoner Remanded.

Coroner FLYNN held an investigation, yesterday, in the case of MARY ELIZABETH GEARY, the young girl who died in puerperal convulsions on the 2d inst., at No. 94 Chatham-street, from the effects, as was alleged, of malpractice on the part of Dr. THOMAS LOOKUP EVANS, alias Powers, and of Mrs. MARY DICKINSON, his housekeeper. The examination attracted a large crowd of spectators. When Dr. EVANS—for he now declares that to be his real name—was brought into the room by Capt. THOMAS J. KENNEDY, of the Sixth Ward, his appearance was so singular and repulsive that the spectators were evidently disgusted with the man, and their aversion was in no way lessened by the entrance of Mrs. DICKINSON, who presented the appearance of a wretched hag.

As there were several physicians who had visited the premises kept by the accused and viewed the remains of the unfortunate girl, the Coroner decided to place them on the jury, which consisted of the following gentlemen: Dr. THOMAS C. KNOX, Dr. JAS. SWEENEY, Jr., Dr. DANIEL MCEWEN, Dr. MICHAEL HOGAN, and Mr. WM. H. CREED.

The first witness called was

Dr. JOSEPH HILTON, of No. 174 Henry-street, who testified that he was called to attend the deceased on the 31st of October, at No. 94 Chatham-street, and was informed by her aunt that she had given birth to a child that morning; the patient was found in convulsions; she had been heard to call for help during the night, and he had been informed that a Dr. EVANS had been attending her; he asked the question in order to send for him to consult; the woman went after him, and stated that witness must come into his (EVANS') office, as he would not enter the room; witness accordingly went in, when EVANS stated that he had not attended her; that she was admitted by the woman who kept the house during his absence; he had censured the woman for taking the patient in without securing payment for such admission; he referred to the woman who had attended deceased during her convulsions; EVANS said he had given her no medicine, except some tincture of assafœtida; witness then went back and prescribed for the patient, and expressed no hopes of her recovery, and visited her twice after on that day; as the patient was in a dying condition, on the next day witness informed the aunt that he could not give a certificate, and suggested that Dr. FINNELL be sent for to consult; death occurred at 5 P. M. Nov. 2; when witness first saw the patient she was suffering from puerperal convulsions; the prisoner told witness that the deceased had given birth to a live child.

By Counsel—Did you find any evidence of malpractice on the post-mortem examination? A—No, Sir; I did not notice any.

Redirect—Witness did not think assafœtida a proper prescription under the circumstances. Dr. FINNELL made a post-mortem examination twelve hours after death.

Dr. THOS. C. FINNELL, of No. 132 West Houston-street was examined, and testified that he made a post-mortem examination on the body of MARY GEARY, at No. 94 Chatham-street; he was called in by Dr. HILTON on Nov. 2; the patient was in an insensible and sinking condition when he first saw her; the post-mortem was made twelve hours after death; the body was in a dropsical condition all over, more particularly from the hips downward; the womb presented the usual appearance of having recently expelled a full-time fœtus; there were no marks of violence visible in any of the parts; the cause of death, in the opinion of the witness, was puerperal convulsions; these are not always fatal, though this case was one; it generally depends upon the treatment of the case; physicians differ widely in their treatment; tincture of assafœtida is not proper, in his opinion, for a patient in such cases, though it is used by physicians in all forms of hysteria; the kidneys were apparently healthy in every respect, as were all the internal organs; chloroform, in the opinion of the witness, is very beneficial in such cases.

Dr. SHINE then inquired if counsel for the accused had any objection to the introduction of ANN O'NEILL, the young woman who had given birth to twins in Bellevue Hospital, after treatment by Dr. EVANS. Counsel for the defense had none, so the document was read. It showed that the witness had applied in July to the accused for relief from pregnancy, and had received from him certain pills and medicines for the desired effect. No success ensued therefrom. He agreed to perform the operation for $10. As the operation had no effect, witness went to board with the accused for $3 per week. Witness saw Mary Geary and other women in the house, all of whom were pregnant. Miss Geary told witness that she had sustained an operation similar to the one described. When the deceased was delivered of her child it was apparently dead. Beyond these statements there was nothing of especial importance as bearing upon the case in hand.

AUGUSTA LAMB, a fine looking young woman, of modest and intelligent appearance, was next called and gave her residence as the State of Illinois, declining to be more specific in the location. She testified that she entered Dr. EVANS' house in July last; MARY GEARY was taken sick on Sunday evening, Oct. 30, and complained of pains, and stated that she was afraid of labor coming on; she described the usual symptoms in such cases, and had roused Mrs. DICKINSON, who told deceased that she would not be sick that night; deceased seemed helpless, frothed at the mouth, her eyes became dim, and she seemed to suffer terribly; at eleven o'clock the next morning the witness and ANN O'NEILL were turned out of the house, and Dr. EVANS went in with a sponge and a bowl of water, when witness was told the child was born; on looking through a window, she saw Mrs. DICKINSON dressing the child, who afterward said she was going to have a private baptism. Dr. EVANS went to the deceased's room two or three times before the child was born; Dr. EVANS gave Miss GEARY something that smelled very strong and bad; Mrs. DICKINSON was the only person in the room when the child was born; witness asked MARY if she should send for her aunt, and she replied "yes, for God's sake;" after the child was born, Dr. EVANS seemed alarmed on the Monday, and said some other doctor must be called; witness was in the room four or five hours, and Dr. EVANS was in his office; when she told him that the deceased was in convulsions, he told witness that he had nothing to do with the case, as Mrs. DICKINSON took her in, and he had no responsibility, as Mrs. DICKINSON could call in a doctor if she wished; he offered witness the sum of $25 to go and call a physician, but she refused; according to the information of the witness, Mrs. DICKINSON acts as midwife to the females in the house, and witness believed she owned the house; witness had gone there to give birth to a child, which event occurred in August last, in proper form; witness declined to state where the child was, but, if necessary, she would point out the place to an officer; witness paid Dr. EVANS $25 and Mrs. DICKINSON $10; Mrs. DICKINSON boarded her, and Dr. EVANS attended her in confinement, though he gave her no medicine, or performed any operation in her case; no physician was called in by Dr. EVANS or Mrs. DICKINSON on the 31st ult., as the former refused to have anything to do with her.

Mrs. MARY DICKINSON was then called, but under advice of counsel declined to testify.

The prisoner, THOMAS LOOKUP EVANS, was then placed on the stand, and made the following singular statement: I am a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, and a licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons since 1840; my diplomas are in Scotland; have attended lectures by Sir CHARLES BELL, Prof. MONROE, and others; have lived in New-York for the last twenty years, and attended private diseases; have lived at No. 116 and No. 94 Chatham-street for over two years; we call it a lying-in hospital, and about fifty patients are confined every year; we have eight beds; the deceased called on me three weeks before death and inquired if she could not be confined in my house, as she was alarmed for herself, as a near relative of hers had died in convulsions after labor; I replied that she could not have the confinement there; she was the fattest girl I ever saw, and told me she had been subject to fits since pregnancy; on the 29th ult. she came to my house while I was away to the country, and I found her there on Sunday—the next day; I was very awfully shocked to find that she had obtained lodgings in the house; I told Mrs. DICKINSON to send her home; Mrs. DICKINSON has been a midwife and nurse for many years, and she hires the house; deceased was reported the next morning as in convulsions; I found her in a state of coma, and suffering from tetanus and convulsive spasms of the whole body; the pupils of the eye were contracted, pulse wiry and rapid; the patient had lockjaw and apoplexy, and stuttered; the child was not healthy; I never saw so strange a case in all my life; deceased had twenty drops of assafœtida; I had two messengers running for two hours for doctors, but could get none; I thought at first it was a case of hysteria, and gave her cold water on the head; I have seen men in similar convulsions. The remainder of the prisoner's statement was of similar character, and proved that the man had no idea of medicine, or the nature of disease.

The jury were then given the case, with a brief charge from the Coroner. They subsequently rendered the following verdict:

"That MARY ELIZABETH CARY came to her death of puerperal convulsions, which might have been averted by proper medical treatment; and we hereby censure the prisoner, THOMAS LOOKUP EVANS, and consider him guilty of malpractice, in assuming the medical treatment of deceased, while failing to adopt any proper means of treatment."

Counsel for the accused supposed his client was discharged under the verdict, but Coroner FLYNN decided to hold Dr. EVANS for the action of the Grand Jury, a proceeding which made the prisoner appear very unhappy, although he was under arrest for another offense.

Arraignment of Dr. Evans Before Justice Dowling—He is Held for Examination.

Previous to the Coroner's inquest, Capt. KENNEDY brought Dr. THOMAS LOOKUP EVANS, alias Powers, before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs Police Court, on the complaint of ANN O'NEILL, one of the prisoner's alleged victims. Counsel for the prisoner asked for an examination, which was granted by the Magistrate, who will hold the examination at some future day, when the witness can appear in Court. Both Mrs. DICKINSON and Dr. EVANS will be kept in the Tombs for the present, the subject of bail not having been alluded to as yet.

POLICE COURT COMPLAINTS.

Arrests for Burglary, False Pretences, Larceny of Carpet, &c.—A Malicious Car-driver.

JOSEPH S. SOLOMONS was charged, before Justice DOWLING, yesterday, at the Tombs, with having, on the 4th of July last, committed a burglary at the store of GEO. W. VOGEL, at No. 1,202 Chestnut-street, Philadelphia, when 150 dozen kid gloves, valued at $2,250, and $10,000 worth of lace, was carried off. Mr. VOGEL stated that he had ascertained that the prisoner had sold three pairs of the stolen gloves to one JOHN FEUCHTWANGER. The Magistrate remanded the accused to await a requisition from Gov. GEARY, of Pennsylvania.

A clerk, named ABRAHAM S. ROBINSON, a native of Prussia, residing at Chicago, was arrested yesterday on the complaint of ISAAC ROSENWALD, of the firm of E. ROSENWALD & BRO., at No. 145 Water-street. The prisoner was subsequently arraigned before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs. Mr. ROSENWALD stated that some months ago ROBINSON called on him, and represented himself as a merchant doing an extensive business at Boston, Mass., where he dealt in furniture, and owned a stock valued at $10,000. He possessed also a house and lot in that city, and had been offered $5,000 for his good-will. On these representations the complainant had delivered to the prisoner a quantity of tobacco and cigars valued at $599, for which he had received two notes of hand as security. Subsequently, ascertaining that all the statements made by ROBINSON were false, he had caused his arrest. The accused was committed for trial.

ISABELLA SEAMAN, was arraigned at the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of stealing $50 worth of ingrain carpet belonging to CAROLINE LOPER, of No. 77 West Forty-fourth-street. Miss SEAMAN occupied a room at Mrs. LOPER'S house, and she states that she was made a present of the carpet by the landlady. The case was adjourned for examination.

PATRICK O'TOOLE, aged fourteen years, was arrested yesterday for placing stones on the track of the Belt Line Railroad, at the corner of Thirty-first-street and First-avenue. On being arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court he stated that he was induced to do so by ANDREW BURNS, one of the drivers on the road. BURNS was arrested, and was committed to answer. The car-drivers are on a strike at present. CHARLES JOHNSON, a boy, was committed in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, for stealing $18 worth of dress, belonging to Mrs. ANNE COLLINS, of No. 16 East Forty-sixth-street.

One of the Features of Thanksgiving Day.

On Thanksgiving Day, a military parade by the Shandley Legion and a grand dinner at Irving Hall will take place, at which latter portion of the programme Gov. HOFFMAN, Mayor HALL and other magnates of the Tammany Party will be present. The two dining halls are to be magnificently decorated, and the music furnished by GRAFULLA'S full Seventh Regiment band. The Legion, which will consist of twelve companies of infantry and one of cavalry, the latter in charge of EDWARD B. CONLIN, formerly Captain of the Washington Greys troop, Eighth Regiment, and the former of Capts. MICHAEL J. SHANDLEY, JAMES E. BOYLE, EUGENE DURNIN, THOMAS KELLY, EDWARD KELLY, MARTIN STUMPF, JOHN BYRNES, DANIEL MCGARVEY, P. J. MCLOUGHLIN, MICHAEL LANE, WM. HENNESSEY and WM. MCMAHON, will be under the chief command of Gen. WM. M. TWEED, Jr., of the Governor's staff, assisted by the following staff of officers: Adjutant, MATTHEW PATTEN; Major, MICHAEL WHALEN; Quartermaster, JOSEPH H. TOOKER; Chaplain, JOHN H. WILLIAMS, and Surgeon, GEORGE V. SKIFF, M. D. On this list of officers will be found the names of quite prominent Democratic politicians: Gen. TWEED is Assistant District-Attorney; Surgeon SKIFF served as staff officer through MCCLELLAN'S Peninsular campaign; Chaplain WILLIAMS is one of the Excise Commissioners; Quartermaster JOSEPH H. TOOKER is the well-known Ex-Marshal to Mayor HALL, and at present at the head of an important bureau in the Department of Public Works; Capt. SHANDLEY is the prospective Police Commissioner in place of MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, resigned; Capt. BYRNES is the State Inspector of Gas Meters, and Capt. DURNIN is an Assistant Alderman and President of the City Club. The roster presents the names of Alderman HEALY, Assemblyman CAMPBELL, Fire Commissioner BLAIR, Coroner KEENAN, Judge SHANDLEY and Congressman-elect WM. R. ROBERTS, who are to serve as "high privates." One of the features of the turn-out will be the presentation at the armory, Essex Market, corner of Grand-street and Essex, on the morning of the parade, of a splendid set of regimental colors, now being painted by JOSEPH JOHNSON, at the order of a committee of ladies, by whose liberal contributions they are being procured. At a meeting of the officers, held yesterday afternoon, at the Oriental Club-house, No. 235 East Broadway, Chaplain WILLIAMS was unanimously selected to represent the Legion on the occasion and receive the standard.

The Shandley Legion is so called in honor of Police Magistrate EDWARD J. SHANDLEY, and the organization was formed to bring together in a social manner the more influential among his east side political friends.

The Camden Election Riots—The Prisoners Committed.

The examination of the Camden election rioters has resulted in the prisoners being held under bonds to appear for trial at the January Term of the United States District Court at Trenton. In addition to the testimony received by Commissioner CASSADY on Wednesday, DANIEL DARE was sworn at the adjourned examination, and testified to the circumstances connected with the assault on the colored men. The first information he had of the row was a pistol-shot; he then went into the room, where he found a large crowd of colored men; they were attacked and beaten by the white men, who used clubs and pistols; one of the negroes was knocked down and was shot while trying to rise. The white men were unknown to the witness; he did not know Squire HENRY; witness was finally thrown out of doors, and went away for assistance; when he returned, the line of voters had been reformed, and all were voting quietly. Witness stayed until Sheriff MORGAN requested all colored men who had voted to go home.

MOSES WILCOX and CHARLES WILLIAMS (the colored men who were shot) testified that it was Justice HENRY, Constable SOUDERS and FOREMAN who commenced the row.

LORENZO WILSON testified that he was challenged at the polls by DAVIES, who said in his presence "that the Democrats would win the day or walk in blood up to the neck."

JOHATHAN KIRKBRIDGE and HENRY H. HARRISON identified SOUDERS, KELLY, GALLAGHER and DONALDSON as the men who attacked the negroes.

Marshal DARE recognized CAIN, KELLY and GOODFELLOW as having been among the rioters.

BENJAMIN THOMAS, who also identified the prisoners as having been in the crowd, said he heard one of the gang say, "We want a piece of that ballot-box, to show what Philadelphia roughs can do."

WM. H. HUGG, RICHARD WILSON and ELI MORGAN testified to the facts connected with the riot, and identified the prisoners as among the guilty.

Commissioner CASSADY decided to hold BROWN, CAIN and COCHRAN in $3,000 bail each for trial at the January term of the United States District Court; SOUDERS in $5,000, and SEAGRIST, GOODFELLOW, MULLEN and KELLY in $1,000 each for future examination. A man named SILANCE, who had been pointed out in the crowd of spectators by one of the witnesses as a member of the gang of rioters, was arrested, and was held in $3,000 bail for examination.

New Sunday-School at Harlem.

The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the new Sunday-school being built in One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, near Third-avenue, under the auspices of St. Andrew's Church, took place yesterday afternoon. There was a large number of persons present, including several Sabbath-school children. The clergy was represented by Bishop POTTER, Rev. GEORGE B. DRAPER and Rev. H. N. CHAMBERLAIN. Several articles were deposited in the corner-stone by Mr. W. T. MARVIN, superintendent of the school. An address was then made by Bishop POTTER, in which he congratulated the children on the prospect of possessing a new Sunday-school. He said that he hoped that the architect of the building would provide well-ventilated apartments for them, in order that they might have plenty of fresh air. The assemblage subsequently dispersed.

Affray Last Night.

An altercation occurred, last night, between NICHOLAS BIGGY, WM. MANNING and DENNIS KILLBRIGHT, at the corner of Spring and Elizabeth streets, when KILLBRIGHT wounded both of his antagonists and made his escape The wounded men were cared for by the Police

CURRENT LITERATURE.

KATRINA ON THE PORCH.

A BIT OF TURNER PUT INTO WORDS.

BY ALICE CARY.

An old, old house by the side of the sea,
And never a picture poet would paint;
But I hold the woman above the saint,
And the light of the hearth is more to me
Than shimmer of air-built castle.

It fits as it grew to the landscape there—
One hardly feels as he stands aloof
Where the sandstone ends, and the red slate roof
Juts over the window, low and square,
That looks on the wild sea-water.

From the top of the hill so green and high
There slopeth a level of golden moss,
That bars of scarlet and amber cross,
And rolling out to the further sky
Is the world of wild sea-water.

Some starved grape-vineyards round about—
A zigzag road cut deep with ruts—
A little cluster of fishers' huts,
And the black sand scalloping in and out
'Twixt th' land and th' wild sea-water.

Gray fragments of some border towers,
Flat, pellmell on a circling mound,
With a furrow deeply worn all round
By the feet of children through the flowers,
And all by the wild sea-water.

And there, from the silvery break o' th' day
Till the evening purple drops to the land,
She sits with her cheek like a rose in her hand,
And her sad and wistful eyes one way—
The way of the wild sea-water.

And there, from night till the yellowing morn
Falls over the huts and th' scallops of sand—
A tangle of curls like a torch in her hand—
She sits and maketh her moan so lorn,
With the moan of the wild sea-water.

Only a study for homely eyes,
And never a picture poet would paint;
But I hold the woman above the saint,
And the light of the humblest hearth I prize
O'er the luminous air-built castle.

—*The Galaxy.*

A ROMANCE OF WEST FLANDERS

I had revisited Bruges after a lapse of many years, and had been wandering for some hours along the banks of the canals, reading the dates on the houses, and giving my full meed of admiration to the Spanish gables, reflected with Venetian clearness in the still waters, when the recollection of a certain beautiful vista that I had sketched long since returned to my mind's eye. Where could it have been, and in what direction should I seek it? Who could I ask, and who would understand my description?

I looked up and down the quai; but the whole place was deserted, with the exception of a small knot of ragged children, who were pressing with their tin cans to buy mussels of a very old man, whose boat was fastened to the side; two men washing sheep-skins in the water; and an old woman who was scouring a brass milk-ewer on the low parapet-wall of the canal. To ask any question in Flemish was utterly beyond my power, and it was extremely improbable that this woman would be able to speak French. Should I try or not? It was perhaps worth while; for, notwithstanding her servile employment and the poverty of her dress, she had that unmistakable and peculiar look about her which tells of better days long past. Her dark hair, only slightly tinged with gray, was still abundant; and, though evidently advanced in years, she possessed the remains of former beauty.

At the first words of my address, she replied, in very tolerable English, that she could not speak French, but would be happy, in my own language, to give me any information in her power. Struck by her appearance and manner, my curiosity prompted me to ask a few questions, to which she replied without hesitation; and the conversation resulted in my obtaining a knowledge of the following curious history. As much of my information was obtained from other sources, in addition to her own account, I will endeavor to condense the matter, and, as the children say, "begin from the beginning."

There was living, toward the close of the last century, in a then out-of-the-way part of Yorkshire, a certain Squire, to whom I may give the name of Rushton. The Squire had two sons, the elder of whom lived at the Hall with his parents, hunting, shooting, and drinking, as became his position. The second son very early received a pair of colours; and, when he joined his regiment, at the age of fifteen, was already a Captain. He married early—an example which his elder brother seemed little inclined to follow—and became the father of several children. Having good interest, his military advancement was above the average; and toward the end of the Peninsular war he was in command of his regiment, with a fair prospect of being early on the list of Generals.

The old Squire had now been dead some years; and Col. Rushton was daily expecting an order to sail for Canada, when he received a summons by express, requiring his immediate presence in Yorkshire, his brother having been thrown from his horse, and was not expected to live. The Colonel set off on the great north road as fast as a light chaise and four horses could take him; arrived just in time to take a last farewell of his brother; and in a few hours found himself master of the property, and a clear four thousand a year. The funeral over, he returned for a short time to London, where he immediately took steps to obtain an unattached Colonelcy, and giving up active service, removed with his whole establishment into Yorkshire.

His family consisted of three sons and two daughters, all handsome and well-grown. His wife, who had been a very pretty girl, was now a good-looking middle-aged woman, with no great pretensions to refinement, but who had been knocked about the world quite enough to make her appreciate most thoroughly the good things to which she was entitled in her present advanced position. Their eldest son was just eighteen years old, and had recently been appointed to an Ensigncy in his father's regiment. The second was intended for the Bar; and the third, who was barely twelve years old, was already a midshipman in the royal navy. The two daughters, who followed the second son in age, were lively, pleasant girls, whose airs and graces made no small impression on the susceptible hearts of the untraveled Yorkshire Squires. Mrs. Rushton was fond of her girls; but her prime favorite was William, the second boy, whereas Frank, the eldest, was the pride and joy of the good Colonel's heart. Handsome, lively and thoughtless, though free from any vicious inclinations, the removal of his father from the command of the regiment was a serious loss to him. His was one of those easy natures which find it extremely difficult to say "No," and he was naturally exposed to many more temptations than he had met with while under his parent's constant supervision. Since the death of his uncle, his allowance had been considerably increased; but with enlarged means came an additional love of spending; and at the period of NAPOLEON's exile to Elba, his father had already twice paid his debts. These were not very large, certainly, but sufficiently so for Mrs. Rushton to contrast his conduct unfavorably with that of his brother William; and she made no hesitation in urging the difference, whenever she found an opportunity for doing so.

The property was not entailed, and although she would have been unwilling to see Frank entirely passed over, she determined to use her best endeavors to secure something more than a younger child's portion for her favorite son. Time, however, slipped away, and she seemed to make no great impression; the Colonel's love for his eldest son remained unabated, and his periodical visits to Yorkshire were invariably signalized by a succession of entertainments, not only at Rushton Hall, but also in the neighboring houses; the handsome young heir being an object of almost equal interest to the mothers and daughters, many of whom would gladly have secured him for their own. Hitherto he had escaped their blandishments; a few transient flirtations—at which the worthy Colonel chuckled, saying Frank was too wary a bird to be caught with chaff—had as yet been the sum and substance of his love affairs. His father would clap him on the back, and (not sparing a round oath or two—the fashion of his day) say:

"Don't be in a hurry, Franky, my man; quite time enough to marry when you get your majority. I began too soon, and it's the devil going about with a wife and children from one quarter to another. No; if you marry you must give up the army, and I don't want you to leave the service yet, Frank."

"Neither do I, Sir," answered the youngster. "I should be very sorry; besides, I should like to see a little active service before I settle; not that there's much chance of that now, I'm afraid."

"It does not look like it, certainly; and what numbers of men of my standing are selling out in every Gazette! But one never knows what is going to happen; they may find themselves in the wrong yet."

"Very true, Sir: but all the knowing ones say that there will be nothing done in Europe for some years to come. There's India, to be sure, but I don't much care to go there; no doubt there are splendid appointments to be had, but John Company's servants get them all; the King's officers have no chance against them."

"No, no, Frank, you mustn't think of India; it's a devil of a way off. I can't afford to let you go there, and come back without a liver. I'll tell you what it is, my boy," said the Colonel, while an unwonted moisture glistened in his eyes, "if it wasn't for the love I have for the service, and the wish to see you an honor to it, I would have you at home for good; I feel like another man when you are with me, Frank."

"God bless you, Sir!" answered the boy. "You've never said a hard word to me in your life, though I've often deserved it; and I will try to be an honor to the service, and to you, too."

Poor lad, he meant what he said; we shall see how far he succeeded. Frank Rushton was just twenty-three, and well up among the Lieutenants, when the astounding intelligence reached England of the Emperor's escape from Elba, and his gigantic preparations for renewing the war. Col. Rushton's old regiment was among the first ordered to embark for Belgium; and without even the time to take leave of his family, Frank found himself hurried forward to join the Duke of WELLINGTON's head-quarters.

With what mixed feelings of pride and anxiety did Col. Rushton receive the news of his departure! He had become very subject to gout, and was suffering from a sharp attack at the time, or he would have hastened to London to take a last look at his boy; but he could do no more than write him the most encouraging letters, as did also Mrs. Rushton, who, now that her son was likely to be in actual danger, forgot to find fault with him in her present fears for his safety. William Rushton was the only member of his family who personally took leave of him. This young man was a specimen of that not very agreeable character, "an old head on young shoulders;" and however much such a combination may be praised and admired, I cannot but express my humble opinion that it is more graceful, as well as more in accordance with nature, that the head and shoulders should keep pace with each other. William's certainly did not; and his old head was constantly engaged in forming plans for his own advantage. He had the art to make, not only his mother, but his father also, believe in his perfect disinterestedness; and nothing could be more plausible than the manner in which he extolled his brother's spirit and gallantry, prophesying a happy return, and dwelling on the delight they should all feel when the time arrived to welcome him back. Perhaps he scarcely knew himself how ardently he hoped that some sabre-cut or cannon-shot might forever prevent the return he pretended to desire with so much ardor.

The sisters were both married and removed to a distance; they each loved their eldest brother best, but neither of them entertained the remotest suspicion of William's feelings. The only one who thoroughly read the selfishness of his heart was Edmund, the sailor-boy; and he was far away, stationed in the Pacific, with no likelihood of returning to England for some years to come.

At length the tremendous conflict of Waterloo took place, in which it is sufficient to say that Frank Rushton bore his part bravely, as became his father's son; that he was slightly wounded at Hougoumont, and very severely in the last charge at Waterloo. With his own hands he bound his scarf tightly round his wounded thigh, and then waited for many hours in pain and agonized thirst before the ambulance came to his relief, when, after his wounds had been carefully dressed, he found the repose he so much needed.

He had scarcely been settled in his bed before he implored permission to be allowed to write to his father. This the regimental surgeon positively refused, though he was too much occupied to remain and see that his orders were obeyed; and Frank, finding himself alone with the woman of the house, managed to bribe her assistance, and scribbled off a few lines full of affection and hopefulness, scarcely alluding to his wounds, of which, for his father's sake, he made as light as possible.

Like water in the parched wilderness was this letter to both his parents, but most of all to the worthy Colonel. Many officers of the regiment had been killed; Frank went into action as Lieutenant, and came out in command of his company. In the very same Gazette with his son's name appeared his own, coupled with his promotion to the rank of Major-General; but of what avail was this object of his ambition to him now, when he read that Francis Rushton had been severely wounded? He was on the point of sending William off to assist in attending on his brother, when the letter reached him which had so powerful an effect in allaying his fears. There could not be so very much the matter when the dear boy had the power of writing so steadily. Little did the loving father imagine by how strong and painful an effort that steadiness had been obtained; perhaps, had he known all, the poor young fellow's future life might have been very different.

William's departure was consequently delayed; and as Frank was never much of a correspondent, no great surprise was expressed when a fortnight elapsed before they heard again, at the end of which time the General received another short note. He fancied the writing was not so good as usual; but Frank complained of his pen, and it might be that; at all events, he said he was going on well, and hoped soon to move his quarters to Bruges, when he should be so much the nearer home. But what agonies of suffering he had endured during this last fortnight! how he had longed for the comfort of his father's presence! and what an effort this short letter had cost him! He was now slightly improving; and Major Cooper, one of his brother officers, who dearly loved the honest and brave young fellow, was very anxious to remove him to Bruges, where several members of his own family had taken a house, in order to be near the army. He had been a most indefatigable nurse, and was very unwilling to leave his charge.

At length—though reluctantly—the surgeon gave permission that he should be removed by easy stages, a task which his friend readily undertook; and in less than a week he was established in the house of Peter Van Houtte, a small cloth merchant in the neighborhood of the Wednesday market, while his friend Cooper joined his mother and sisters in a handsome house which they occupied on the adjoining quai.

It were needless to say how strongly the sympathies of all classes in Belgium were enlisted in favor of their English allies. Peter Van Houtte was no exception to the rule; he would have thought no exertion too great that he might be called on to make for his wounded guest; and as Mrs. Cooper very naturally required her son to devote the greater part of his time to her society, the task of nursing Frank during his slow recovery devolved principally upon Peter and his pretty daughter Marie, a damsel who had scarcely passed her sixteenth summer.

Is there anything surprising in the result? It was "the old, old story," and Frank could not but say with Othello—

"She loved me for the dangers I had passed,
And I loved her that she did pity them."

Marie's dimpled hands smoothed his pillow, and supported his aching head far more tenderly than any other hands could have done; while her soft velvet eyes looked into his with such intense pity and commiseration, that the man must be composed of stern stuff who could escape unwounded from their gentle artillery.

Frank was perforce confined to his bed; and during so many idle hours, what better employment than to teach Marie English? The first words she could pronounce correctly were, "I love you;" and her perceptor seemed never weary of hearing her repeat them. During the fluctuations of his recovery, her presence seemed hourly more necessary even to his very existence; and it was upon her shoulder that he leant when, with tottering steps, he first crept out into the small garden at the back of her father's house.

Of all these proceedings Peter Van Houtte appeared to take no notice; either he was utterly indifferent, or, which is more probable, he hoped great things from the young English Captain's attachment to his daughter. Frank, meanwhile, kept up a frequent correspondence with his father, but made no allusion to Marie, merely mentioning that he was lodged in the house of a Flemish merchant—so he chose to translate the word *marchand*—and that the family had been most kind to him. Meanwhile, his passion for the pure and innocent Flemish maiden was daily and hourly increasing. How could he ever repay Marie's devoted care and attention? He could see but one method, and that was to make her his wife. What wonderful castles he built upon this foundation! How charmed, how astonished she would be at the sight of the fine old hall! And though he could not delude himself into thinking her his equal in worldly position, he hoped that when once his parents, and particularly his father, had seen the choice of his heart, they would be perfectly satisfied. He persuaded himself that but for her care he must have died, (what a claim upon his parents' gratitude!) and that it was quite impossible he could live without her. He would not disobey his father; that was, of course, out of the question; but, for fear he should be tempted to do so, he determined to say nothing of his intention until it was too late to prevent him, when he flattered himself that, after a little growling and grumbling, all would come right.

His friend Major Cooper, who was some six years older, felt considerable vexation on his return from Brussels, when he found the length to which the intimacy had proceeded; but the remonstrances which he ventured to make on the subject were ill-received. He entertained a great feeling of respect for his former Colonel, and was debating in his own mind whether he should not write to him, warning him of the entanglement into which his son had fallen, and begging him to lose no time in putting a stop to it, when he was accosted by Frank's servant, an intelligent young Northcountryman, who told him that, "not liking the looks of things," he had written privately to "Mr. William," who had promised "to come over promiscuous-like," and that he was expecting him every day. Reassured by this information, Cooper gave up his intention of writing, and for the next few days saw little of Frank, who was now sufficiently recovered to spend each day many hours of the lovely Autumn weather in the open air, and whether in his walks to the ramparts, or drives in the Boccame Wood, he was invariably accompanied by his beloved Marie.

On the fourth day after Major Cooper's return, as he was passing Van Houtte's shop, he saw Frank's servant standing at the door, and inquired if his master were at home.

"No, Sir," answered poor Tom, with a very troubled expression on his countenance; "the Captain went out driving earlier than usual, and has never come back yet."

"He has not gone alone, I suppose?"

"O dear no, Sir; Miss Mary was with him—she always is, Sir; but they've never been away so long as this before."

"Perhaps they have gone to Blenkenberghe to have a look at the sea."

"May be so, Sir; they have been there already once or twice, but always came back to dinner till today."

"Well, Tom, I shall be at home all this evening. Look in, will you, and tell me when they return?"

Tom promised, and kept his word; but it was late in the evening when he entered, with a very pale and scared face, to inform Major Cooper that his master was married. Yes; it was true. Poor, foolish, thoughtless Frank, listening only to the voice of his passion, had prevailed upon Marie to accompany him to Ghent, where they were united both by the Catholic and Protestant forms. They posted over as rapidly as possible, having hired a carriage, the owner of which accompanied them, and he had just returned, bearing a letter for Tom, informing him of the event, and desiring him to join his master on the morrow, bringing with him certain properties belonging to the newly-married couple.

"Where is her father?" exclaimed the Major, starting up in great agitation. "I must see him immediately."

"You can't do that, Sir, for Mr. Van Hoot has been away from home for the last two days."

"The old rascal! I should not be the least surprised if he has settled it all."

And this proved to have been the case. Van Houtte had taken the diligence to Ghent two days before the departure of the lovers, where he had made every necessary arrangement. There was no obstacle to the marriage—Frank was of age, Marie wholly dependent upon her father; and the ceremony took place in the presence, and with the full consent, of this her only surviving parent; so that everything was *en règle*.

Major Cooper reproached himself bitterly for what had taken place. Even if he had written to Gen. Rushton, according to his first intention, his letter must have arrived too late; but, at all events, his conscience would then have felt somewhat easier. Now all the blame lay with him: he had been the means of bringing Frank to Bruges; had thrown him into the uninterrupted society of a most lovely and attractive girl; and had left him without watch or ward. How would the parents receive this distressing news? He remembered well the generous warm-hearted Colonel's love for his handsome first-born. But would that love be sufficient to counteract the pride of birth and station, together with the bitterness of wounded feeling?

Major Cooper was not a man to shrink from any duty, however painful; and he resolved to seek out Frank on the morrow; and then, if on mature consideration they both considered it best, he would set aside all other engagements, and proceed at once to Yorkshire, in order to break the intelligence to General and Mrs. Rushton. He felt rather surprised at the non-appearance of William, wondering whether he had given the General any hint of his brother's danger; and at length decided upon writing to him at his chambers in the Temple before retiring to rest. In this letter he informed him with many self-reproaches, of the event that had taken place, and begged him to hold himself in readiness to accompany him to Rushton Hall, when they would use their joint endeavors to obtain Frank's pardon.

Having written his missive, and sent it to the *poste aux lettres*, he felt somewhat easier in his mind, though he was aware that several days must elapse before he could possibly receive an answer; and in the meantime his first duty must be to look after Frank. Mrs. Cooper, having listened to her son's report of the catastrophe, was quite ready to sympathize with him in his dilemma. She would not have liked such a thing to happen to one of her own boys, and was a little troubled in mind when she remembered how often she had carried Robert off when he had pleaded for permission to remain with his wounded friend. So Major Cooper had no difficulty in obtaining leave of absence from the maternal head-quarters, and having secured his place by the diligence, he started for Ghent the following morning.

Of course he found Frank on the pinnacle of happiness, unwilling to hear of doubts or difficulties, but charmed, notwithstanding, that his friend was willing to act as intercessor. Major Cooper remained at Ghent for the rest of the day, and next morning they all returned to Bruges, to await the reply which might shortly be expected from William Rushton.

Yet day after day passed on, and when no letter arrived, after allowing the fullest margin for contrary winds and other causes of delay, both Frank and his ally began to grow seriously alarmed. They besieged the Post-office on those days of the week when the foreign mails arrived, and never failed to be on the spot when the diligences drew up; but all to no purpose. At length, when they had nearly given up hope, Major Cooper received the following epistle direct from Rushton Hall:

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter containing the sad intelligence of my misguided brother's disgraceful marriage followed me to this place. I received it when we were assembled at breakfast, and an unavoidable exclamation of horror escaped me, which led to my father's insisting upon knowing the cause. I grieve to say that the effect upon him has been most serious. The gout flew to his stomach, and for many days his life was in considerable danger. His health is now partly reestablished, but the physicians insist upon the most perfect tranquillity, and will not even allow my brother's name to be mentioned before him; indeed, my poor father himself called out, "Don't talk to me of the ungrateful boy!" You may, however, assure Francis that, if I see any symptom of relenting, I will not lose the opportunity of pleading his cause; in the meantime beg him not to write to my father, as it would only be the means of keeping up the irritation.

Believe me, dear Sir, sincerely yours,
WILLIAM RUSHTON.

The two friends read the letter together, while bitter were the tears of grief and mortification which it cost poor Frank. There was a tone of superiority in the wording which wounded him cruelly; but even that was nothing to the distress of feeling himself to be, for the first time in his life, on bad terms with his father, and without any immediate hopes of reconciliation. Had it been possible, how willingly would he have undone the work of the last few weeks! His love for Marie was as yet unabated, but the glamour was gone; for what companionship could there be between an educated English gentleman and the daughter of a Flemish shop-keeper, ignorant of any language besides her own semi-barbarous one, and whose sole accomplishment consisted in a little lace-making? Frank now wrote to his mother a letter that might have moved the hardest heart. He implored permission to be allowed to see his father, that he might in person entreat forgiveness for a fault of which he now saw the extent, and concluded by begging her to intercede for him. This letter appears never to have reached her.

William Rushton had spoken nothing but the truth when he described his father's illness, and stated that it had been occasioned by the intelligence conveyed in Major Cooper's letter; but he took care not to add that he had made the exclamation purposely to attract the General's attention, nor did he mention the fact, either then or afterward, that when the first burst of his indignation had subsided, Gen. Rushton looked each day wistfully into the post-bag, evidently hoping for the penitent letter which his son had been forbidden to write.

About six weeks later Frank received another letter from William, written on black-edged paper, and containing the terrible announcement of his father's death! The letter was brief and cold, advising his brother's immediate return to England if he wished to be present at the funeral and the opening of the will. Here, then, was a miserable ending to all his hopes of a reconciliation. Never again in this world should he behold the kind face of the father toward whom he had acted so undutiful a part.

"I have killed him!" moaned poor Frank in the agony of his feelings, "and he has died without forgiving me."

"You cannot be sure of that," answered his friend Cooper. "Follow your brother's advice, and when you see your mother you may perhaps gain some comforting assurance as to your father's feelings toward you. Lose no time, Frank, but go at once; you know we leave for England next week, but on your return from Yorkshire, mind you come and see me at my mother's house in Manchester-square."

Frank acted upon his friend's recommendation; and two hours later, bidding farewell to his pretty Marie, he took his place in the Malle Poste, and made the best of his way to England, traveling day and night until he reached the Hall, when he was ushered into the presence of his mother. With a faint scream she held out her arms exclaiming,

"O Frank! why did you not come sooner?"

The poor boy laid his head upon her bosom, and burst into a flood of tears. She was startled at the change in his appearance, and well might she be so. Still weak from the effects of his wounds, and overfatigued with this lengthened journey, his face was perfectly colorless, and his eyes had lost all their brilliant vivacity, while his hands shook as if in an ague-fit. All her maternal feelings were aroused, she insisted upon his going instantly to bed, brought him a hot posset, and sat by his pillow till he fell asleep, soothed by her kind expressions, and above all by the assurance that nearly the last words his father uttered were, "God bless poor Frank!"

The next day was appointed for the funeral, and Frank was sufficiently recovered to attend it. His mother still continued her kind behavior toward him; but William, who looked in once or twice, appeared peculiarly stiff and constrained. His two sisters, with their husbands, were absent from England; one was in Italy, the other at Paris, so that the small party at the hall consisted only of the widow and her two elder sons.

When the mournful ceremony was over, the two young men seated themselves on each side of their mother, while the family solicitor prepared to read the will; the contents of which, when divested of their legal phraseology, were as follows: To his wife he bequeathed a jointure of eight hundred a year, with sufficient ready money to furnish a house in Bath, Cheltenham, or any other place she might select; he left also £10,000 to each of his daughters, and the like sum to his youngest son, Edmund. After a momentary pause, the lawyer read the remaining portion, which devised one hundred a year for life to his eldest son, Francis, and the whole of his estates and other property to his second son, William.

Here was, indeed, a terribly unexpected blow for poor Frank, and to Mr. Rushton herself the intelligence seemed scarcely less surprising.

"What does this mean?" she exclaimed, "and why was I never told when this alteration was made? Tell me at once, William; I insist upon knowing."

"Mother," he replied, "this will was executed a month ago. My father wished to add another two hundred a year to your settlement, which you must be aware was six hundred; and as for the rest, no one can deny that he had good cause for acting as he did. At any rate he had it in his power to dispose of the property in whatever manner he thought best. He chose to leave it to me, and I should not advise any one to attempt to deprive me of it."

This last expression was addressed, with a look of insolent triumph, to his unhappy brother.

"I shall not attempt it," was the mournful answer. "I have brought the ruin on myself, and must suffer for it. God have mercy on me! It *is* ruin; I owe about £400, how shall I ever get it paid?"

"There is a provision for that, Sir," said the lawyer, who still held the will in his hand, "as the concluding words of this testament provide, that any debts owing by Mrs. Rushton, or other members of the General's family, at the time of his death, shall be liquidated out of the proceeds of the estate within twelve calendar months from the time of the opening the will; and each one of the persons mentioned therein to receive the sum of fifty pounds for the purchase of mourning. So, Madam, if Mr. Francis will favor me with a list of his debts, I will undertake to settle them without loss of time. I believe, Mr. Rushton," he added turning to William, "I am exactly following your orders in saying this?"

"You are quite right; these debts shall be paid, but remember it is the last time."

"I shall never ask you for anything," replied poor Frank. "Good-bye, mother, the sooner I am away the better. Thank you for the kindness you have shown me; and God forgive you, William, if you have taken any unfair advantage of me."

William was commencing a blustering answer, but his mother peremptorily stopped him, insisting that Frank had suffered quite enough, and must be allowed to go away in peace. Half an hour later he quitted the hall, having taken a very sad but affectionate leave of his mother; and William, who carefully kept out of sight, deputed the attorney to pay him his £50. Mrs. Rushton also gave him a seal-ring that had belonged to his father; and, thus slenderly provided for, the disinherited heir left the home of his forefathers for the last time, with the miserable prospect before him of exile, poverty, and bodily suffering.

His first step on reaching London was to repair, according to their previous arrangement, to the house of his friend's mother; but the family had not yet arrived. The next few days were fully occupied in the task of making out the amount of his debts, which he dispatched under cover to his mother. This done, he endeavored to arrange his plans for the future, and only waited Major Cooper's arrival in order to carry them into effect. He would not quit the army, (with what a tightness at his heart he recalled his father's wishes on the subject!) but, as his wounds were still troublesome, he would go upon half-pay, hoping that a few months of perfect rest would enable him once more to join his regiment. No, not the same, that he felt would be impossible, but some other, where his name was unknown; and who could tell but that some chance might eventually give him his Majority? Marie must know how dear the possession of her had cost him, but he would say as little as possible on the subject; truly he was a generous young fellow, and deserved a better fate. Then he thought the best thing for them would be to live on at Bruges for the present; the old city was a cheap place of residence, and he would devote himself to the task of educating his young wife, in order that, when he should once more go upon full pay, he might not have cause to blush for her ignorance. He hoped, also, that his sisters might visit them, or even ask them to their houses; he must spare no pains to insure the certainty of her making a good impression, not only by her beauty, which was beyond criticism, but also by her manners and conversation.

It was with a feeling of the deepest commiseration that Major Cooper listened to this tale of woe, on the occasion of his first meeting with his young friend; but what could he do? Sympathy he might offer, but pecuniary assistance was out of the question, being himself a younger son with but little beyond his pay. Besides this he knew that Frank was of a spirited and independent nature, who would work for his bread if it lay in his power—but who, beyond that, would be indebted to no man.

The poor young fellow endeavored to speak hopefully, though his heart was very full. When his health should be re-established, might he not get some military appointment?—a barrack-mastership, or something of that kind? Alas, he had yet to learn many a bitter lesson of hope deferred and mortifying humiliation. One advantage Major Cooper was able to obtain for him, which was a small pension for his wounds; and having secured this, and concluded his arrangements at the Horse Guards, there was nothing further to detain him in London; so that he once more turned his face in the direction of the old City of Bruges, where Marie and her father were waiting his return, full of anticipations of future wealth and greatness.

It was no small addition to Frank's trial that he found himself under the necessity of crushing these exalted hopes; but he was scarcely prepared for the effect which his communication produced. Marie, certainly, bore it with angelic sweetness. She was far too young to appreciate the calamity in its full extent; and so long as her noble young husband was spared to her, she cared for little else. Besides, as she thought, with 5,000 francs a year, they should have wealth and to spare. But old Van Houste beheld the matter in a very different light, appearing to consider himself personally aggrieved, and making himself altogether so unpleasant that Frank took Marie for a few days to Ostend, in order to get out of his way. The fact was that old Peter had made what our Gallic neighbors call *des mauvaises affaires*, and had looked to his rich English son-in-law to set him to rights; this hope must now be abandoned, and he was naturally very indignant in consequence.

But we must not linger over this period of our history; during which time Frank, as we before have hinted, made many unsuccessful attempts to obtain employment. The wound in his thigh, which had caused a contraction of the sinews, forbade any present hope of his going on full pay; and at length, in the year 1819, finding it grow worse instead of better, he sold his commission, and invested eight hundred pounds of the money he thus realized for the benefit of his wife; and with the remainder he consented, though very unwillingly, to prop up Peter Van Houtte's failing fortunes. During this period he saw but very little of his family. If William visited the Continent, he kept aloof from him; his mother had settled at Leamington, and never left England; while his two sisters consented occasionally to remain for a few days in Calais, at which times he would visit them, accompanied by Marie, whom they treated with kindly condescension. Thus the whole family accepted the fact of his humiliation and William's advancement as a settled thing, and he was gradually allowed to slip altogether out of their world.

At the time when he finally quitted the army his family consisted of two children, a boy and a girl, an addition to which number was expected early the following year; but before that time arrived, Frank's wound broke out afresh. Perhaps with the aid of first-rate skill he might have recovered not only his health, but also the perfect use of his limb. Good advice, was, however, an impossibility; it was not to be found in Bruges, and on an income of £160 how could it be obtained?

A second boy was born in the Spring, and before the harvest was over, the young and handsome Frank Rushton was laid in the Protestant corner of the crowded cemetery. The Christian patience with which he bore his severe sufferings, together with his amiable temper and exemplary conduct, had endeared him to many of the English residents, who vied with each other in their attentions to him during his last illness, and in kind offices to the young widow, who was scarcely yet twenty-three years of age. With Frank Rushton expired the annuity paid by his brother, as well as the pension for his wounds; and having sold his commission, Marie could claim nothing as an officer's widow. Her whole means of subsistence for herself and three children amounted to £40 a year, and where could she procure assistance? Major Cooper had died in India, about twelve months before his friend Rushton; all her appeals to William were utterly unsuccessful; and though Mrs. Rushton now and then sent her a £5 note, it was always under protest, and ere long even these scanty supplies failed entirely.

Years passed on, while trouble and misfortune never ceased to dog poor Marie's footsteps. Her father died, and she would have endeavored to carry on the humble business, but his affairs were found to be in such inextricable confusion, that the *huissiers* entered into possession, and, when everything was sold, a few hundred francs were all that remained as Marie's portion. Still she bravely struggled on, endeavoring to support herself and her children, and with her humble means to push them forward in life. Her elder son went to sea in a "Billy boy," and was lost in his fourth voyage, the vessel being never heard of again. The daughter, who married a *facteur* or letter-carrier, died early, leaving no children; and the second son, who was an employe in the Octroi, lived with his mother until he married at the age of thirty-five. Three years later he was accidentally shot, and his wife, whose second confinement was hourly expected, was so overwhelmed by the shock that she died in giving birth to a daughter, leaving her two children totally dependent on their grandmother. Marie received the little orphans with all the tenderness of her loving nature; and at the time when I first met her they had been living under her care for eight years, Leopold being ten years old and his little sister Gertrude two years younger.

Seeing me much interested in her story, of which she at first only gave me an outline, she begged me to come and see the children, which I did on that and several successive days, and found them both handsome and intelligent, bearing the strongest evidence of their Saxon origin in their glorious blue eyes and wavy golden hair. They were, perhaps, a trifle too quiet in manner, as is so frequently the case with children brought up exclusively with elderly persons; but, at the same time, they gave me the impression of being perfectly healthy and happy.

And now comes the most singular part of my romance. Three months after this time I was traveling in the midland counties, and waiting with some impatience for the appearance of the train on the branch-line, which, as usual, was past its time. Despairing of finding anything fresh in the columns of the *Times*, which I had looked over again and again, I turned to the first page, and began reading the advertisements. In the second column I found the following, which quickly riveted my attention:

NEAREST OF KIN.—Any person or persons claiming relationship with the late Admiral Rushton, of Rushton Hall, in the County of York, are requested to forward their claims to Dash & Sons, solicitors, of Stroke, in the said county.

Here was a startling announcement; and all thoughts of the lagging train were forgotten in the interest it excited; even when seated in the carriage I could think of nothing else. Should I write to Mr. Dash? No, I thought not. I was now going to spend a few days at a friend's house, after which my time would be at my own disposal. I would go to Stroke myself, and lay the case before the solicitors.

This determination I carried into effect, and had the satisfaction of finding Mr. Dash both a very sensible and gentlemanlike man. Several persons had already put in their claims; but when he had heard my story, he made no hesitation in saying that, if no link should be found wanting, Marie's grandson must be the undoubted heir. It was from him that I gained much of the information which I have incorporated in this story. He told me that William Rushton had married; and at his death was succeeded in the property by an only daughter—a deformed young woman, who had rejected all offers of marriage, from the conviction that her suitors could only be attracted by her wealth. She left the estate to her uncle Edmund—Admiral Rushton, who, after a very wandering life, had returned to England a confirmed old bachelor. He had never ceased to regret the banishment and death of his eldest brother, which took place during his absence in the Pacific; and the fact of this brother having left a family of children had been carefully concealed from him by William. He had lately died intestate; in consequence of which Mr. Dash had inserted the advertisement that had led to my present visit to Yorkshire.

Mr. Dash proposed to send one of his sons, who was in partnership with him, to Bruges, in order to investigate the case, and to collect the proofs of the marriages of Marie and her younger son. Everything was proved beyond a doubt; and the decision being given in her favor, I had the happiness of escorting them into Yorkshire.

With what pleasure I witnessed the sober happiness of Marie, and the wild delight of the two children at the aspect of their future home, comprising the park, with its noble trees and running stream, the house and pictures, the plate and furniture! Marie's satisfaction was tinged with a strong dash of sorrow when she now, for the first time, realized at how great a sacrifice her marriage had been purchased. Guardians were considered to be necessary, and Mrs. Rushton earnestly begged me to accept the office. I agreed, on the condition that Mr. Dash—for whom I entertained the highest respect—should be joined with me in the trust. We provided a governess for Gertrude, and Mr. Wilson, the curate of the parish, prepared Leopold for Harrow. All this occurred five years ago. Our boy has now been at school for nearly four years, and gives the fullest promise of becoming an honor to his country and the prop and stay of his sister, whom he tenderly loves—while both are the blessing and pride of their devoted grandmother's declining years.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

THE IRISH PEASANT AND HIS CABIN.—The wayside "holding," with as much land as he and his family can cultivate, is the Irishman's ambition. He instinctively clings to it even at the rack-rent, which absorbs his savings, and in spite of the frequent notice to quit by which his plans for improvement are snubbed. Loud lamentations on sanitary and other grounds are made over these primitive habitations, which too often have but one room, yet the elements of national strength are perhaps better developed in Paddy's cabin than in Sir SYDNEY WATERLOW's London "blocks." The "small farmer's" hut has been a citadel which has been impregnable to every power but the crowbar, and from that, too, often defended to the extreme of bloodshed. However little "civilized" in its aspect, it represents a main cause of Irish elasticity under the many woes that have come on the nation, for it is home in the old sense, and in it family life is healthy. We have yet to discover the system that will equal that primevally ordered group the family, in developing the good and controlling the folly of mankind. We can excuse much that is unpleasant to the eye, and even to the nose, when we find the father dressed in home-spun frieze and half a dozen children learning to "mind" the pig and the poultry under the eyes of their parents. Shoeless and fresh from dirt-pies, their training somehow produces a notoriously intelligent youth. We think them miserable, yet in all Ireland there could not be a Ginx' Baby. It is curious how little Irish peasants are ashamed of their poverty. They understand that they are not to blame for the precarious tenure which checks the natural improvement of the home they would fain love. Faith and imagination, not less than a fine common sense, support them in the belief that respectability is not entirely dependent on well-blacked boots, slated roofs and heavy feeding. As it appears likely that the nation will remain agricultural, Papist and poor, and yet retain singular vital power, we may as well recognize the good that is in its customs and encourage them. The unison of complaint, the uniformity of Irish life, testify that Paddy, after centuries of probation, has arrived at certain social conclusions which, if not exactly ours, have a distinct value of their own. He will not accept our advanced ideas, and he persists in faiths, hopes and charities which, however obsolete, have done good work in their time. They have at least kept him patient under trials that are hardly yet over. To discover good under the roof of a cabin in Fenia certainly requires an effort, nor do we find gratification to any but the moral sense as we drive through her ruinous scenery. No pomps and vanities of culture flatter our taste, and if there is little Philistinism, there is less sweetness and light. In the most fertile districts it is evident that land is not, as in England, a luxury for the rich, but a necessity struggled for by the poor. It is depressing to spend many days in a land of "remains," and learn the lesson which the Irish have perhaps laid to heart too much, that all is vanity. Each invading race has left its crop of ruins, but the hearth-fire still glows in the cabins undestroyed, and is pleasanter to contemplate than prehistoric crannogues, or raths, or even round towers and Norman keeps.—*Saturday Review.*

POKER PICTURES.—The curious productions known as poker-pictures or poker-drawings, have neither paint nor inlay, neither pressing nor cutting. They are nothing but panels of wood in which dark shadings have been produced by the application of red-hot tools. Many school-rooms, many country mansions, and some churches, are in possession of specimens of this kind of art. "A Study of a Female Head," "A Tiger Killing Deer," "The Temptation of Christ," "Cornelius Sending for St. Peter," "The Savior Bearing the Cross," "The Good Samaritan," "The Head of a Rabbi," "Oliver Cromwell"—these are among the subjects of such pictures known to have been produced in this eccentric department of art. Connoisseurs of poker-pictures talk about SMITH, of Skipton; CRANCH, of Axminster; THOMPSON, of Wilts, and COLLIS, of Ireland, as artists of some note. About the beginning of the present century, there was an exhibition of poker-pictures in London, comprising fifty-three specimens by a Mrs. NELSON, and thirteen by Miss NELSON. The pictures were, without any high-flown words, described as having been "done on wood with hot pokers;" and they were to be seen "at the farrier's adjoining the Lyceum, in the Strand." CRANCH is said to have first tried his hand in this humble department while standing before an oaken chimney-piece; he took a red-hot poker out of the fire, and scorched a rather bold and effective design on the oaken panels. A good Smith, we are told, will fetch a tolerable price among the poker-admirers, in imitation of collectors' prices in other and higher walks of art. The scorching is effected by any heated bar of iron; but in the best specimens tools of various shapes are used, to make some of the scorched lines narrower and finer than others; the artists having, literally, many irons in the fire at once. The actual lines of the device are first pencilled or drawn; the scorching is to produce the shadows, the lighter tints being the result of holding the red-hot iron very close to the wood, but not quite touching it. If the panel have any strongly-marked lines, fibres, knots, eyes, curls, or other diversities of grain, the artist sometimes avails himself of these to produce pictorial effect, scorching around or near them according to circumstances. In one instance a knot in the wood was made to represent the eye in a portrait, by a few judicious touches of the scorching-iron; while in another case curled lines or grain-marks were made available to represent the furrows in an old man's cheek. The artist, in fact, studies his panel, or should do so.—*All the Year Round.*

A DEFENSE OF THE CLUB.—Now I know it is a popular delusion that clubs are very expensive places, and that they lead young men into all kinds of extravagance, and that to practice economy in them is out of the question. But I hope I shall be able at least to dispel this idea. In the first place, I think every one will agree with me that you can no more lay down any universal standard with regard to expenditure, than you can prescribe one universal remedy for every disease. What is affluence to one man is poverty to another; for what to one man are positive necessaries, to another are superfluities. So that I would no more dare to say that a man, to belong to a club, ought to have such and such an income, than I would state upon what income a man ought to marry. What I can say is, that I see nothing in a club to justify the accusation that it is an expensive place. Because Jones has but £300 a year, and chooses to live at his club at the rate of £700, the fault is not with the club, but with Jones. If Jones cannot deny himself the sensual gratification of ordering daily princely little dinners, it is not owing to any temptation on the part of the club, because to the club it is all one whether he drinks champagne or a glass of ale. And if Jones cannot do without his recherché little dinner, even were he not in a club he would still have his little dinner at an hotel or fashionable restaurant, where he would pay one-third more than he does at his club; so that, taking this view of the case, it is positively economical for him to belong to a club. If a man has expensive tastes, he will be expensive in or out of a club; but there is nothing in a club to prevent him from indulging in the strictest economy, should he so wish. On the contrary, all clubs are founded entirely on economical principles, and it is a man's own fault if he chooses to transgress them. When you dine, there is no necessity for you to drink wine for the good of the house, or for that snobbish timidity, the sake of appearances. Around you are servants, at your beck and call, to obey your behests without expecting a single gratuity. In short, you can live as privately and as simply as you do at home, with the agreeable addition that, down to the most insignificant details, your wants will be supplied in the very best style. When once you are a member of a club, farewell to lodging-house breakfasts, greasy mutton-chops, and all the other abominations of "furnished apartments."—*Cassell's Magazine.*

EUGENIE IN ENGLAND.

Let us glance at the actual appearance which the house and park now present [Camden Place, Chiselhurst, the present residence of the Ex-Empress of the French.] A glorious plateau of emerald lawn, flanked on either side by a wealth of woodland which gleams with myriad tints in the deep autumnal sun—woodland thick and lustrous as the true Kentish man thinks that the woodlands of Kent alone can be; a long, low, spreading house, with walls of yellow brick, and with windows whose ample margin of white dazzles you in the bright rays of this clear October noon, approached by a splendid avenue of trees, worthy of the gardens of Kensington or the broad walk at Christchurch; gardens laid out with a largesse of gay flowers and populous with the forms of French and Italian sculpture; in front of the lawn itself a magnificent expanse of park, over which the view stretches away into pleasant Surrey, past the glaring turrets of the Sydenham palace, past the smoky towers of Croydon; on either side you have still the trees, from whose midst there perpetually peeps out a fairy villa or a stately mansion. This is Camden Place. Verily a pleasant place, too—a place worthy of its occupant, and as pleasant a seat of refuge for an Imperial exile as one could find. On the whole it is better than the Tuileries. We hold grass to be essential to a perfect dwelling; and the functions of grass are among those things which they understand better in England than in France. The atmosphere above and around is well suited to the landscape below—fresh, balmy, peaceful and sweet. Would you see the Imperial lady whose temporary home Camden Place is? You may on any afternoon when the weather is moderately fine and the English sunshine not more cynical than usual. At the bottom of the park runs a path which is open to the public, and there, just above, strolling down the park, are the party. A little boy, but upright and military in his gait even as the best-drilled officer of BOURBAKI's Guard, clad in a light tweed suit, scours fleetly over the turf. At his heels are a pair of fawn-colored terriers, enjoying the fun as much as their young master does. This is the child who not three months since submitted so bravely to his baptism of fire. Well, you murmur, he is better employed here. Behind the lively little lad come four ladies, in groups of two, and in the first group you see at once the Empress, looking marvelously well, and evidently enjoying the beauties of the scene. A black silk dress, with a series of velvet flounces, a plain black velvet mantilla, a tiny Spanish hat of black straw, and an elaborately-twisted and coiled vail of white—there you have in a few words the sum of the costume of the lady who for the past fifteen years has set the fashion to Europe—who has ruled over a territory which is bounded by no gross material frontiers—and whose kingdom no ambitious stranger has ever attempted to dispute. Stop! we have forgotten two things. The Empress carries a white parasol—sunshade is, we believe, the approved technical term—and guides her dainty footsteps with a curiously-wrought stick of ebony. The régime of the imperial life at Chiselhurst is studiously simple. The morning Her Majesty surrenders to the combined exercises of correspondence and devotion. Then, after lunch, comes the promenade in the park, varied occasionally by drives and rides. When the Empress first came to Chiselhurst, both her own health and that of the Prince Imperial was far from good. Even the sea-breezes of Hastings had not repaired the effects of the two or three weeks of fevered anxiety and unintermitting care which preceded her arrival in England. What the Sussex watering-place, whose salubrity is proverbial, could not achieve for the Imperial patient, that the perfect quiet Camden Place has done. There Her Majesty has already become quite at home. Her face is already familiar to the humblest villagers, who greet with respectful bows the Imperial equipage, and who are indebted to EUGENIE, Ex-Empress of the French, for many an act of generosity and kindness.—*London Society.*

An observing Englishwoman, who has lately "interviewed" the Ex-Empress, writes to the London *Court Journal* as follows, in brief about her talk, and at length about her dress:

"The Empress was, contrary to my expectation, looking well and cheerful. Her conversation about France was hopeful. She evidently believes the majority of the French people still look upon her husband as their lawful ruler. The Empress loves France more than she loves power, and any one who will aid in saving France from Prussia she looks upon as her friend, and she will never be found plotting against him, be he Imperialist or Republican. Her Majesty was dressed in a brown walking-costume. The petticoat was of brown silk, trimmed with three flounces of velvet, over which she wore a tunic and jacket of brown merino of the finest texture. The tunic was trimmed with flounces of silk of the same shade; the jacket, like the petticoat, was trimmed with velvet. It was a simple little jacket, fitting her lovely shoulders most perfectly, slashed at the sides and back, and trimmed all round with one row of velvet ribbon an inch and a half wide. At the wrists were deep-pointed cuffs, with little gold buttons extending from the bottom of the sleeve to the point of the cuff, and at the neck a small velvet collar. The tunic was very full, and was looped up most gracefully. Around her throat she wore a white tie with a large bow in front. It was trimmed with Brussels lace. Her gloves were silk, very long at the wrists, of a light buff color. Her sun umbrella was of the same shade of buff, lined with green silk. She wore a small black straw hat, bound around the brim with black silk. The brim was narrow and drooping. On the left side was a large black bow. Her vail was of black thread lace. In her right hand she carried a substantial brown wood cane, of which she made good use as a walking-stick. She wore no jewelry of any kind. The ladies of Her Majesty's suite wore black hats similar to that of the Empress. They all wore silk petticoats, with tunics and jackets of some other material. Some of them carried canes like the Empress, and those who did not carried their umbrellas as such. The gentlemen wore dark gray trousers, black coats, and round-toed boots. The Empress walked first, then one of the gentlemen, and the others followed by couples."

THE STAGE MANAGER.—The "stage manager," if he be endowed with the proper degree of efficiency, is the person with whom the public is most concerned. With the commercial affairs of the enterprise he has nothing to do; but of the stage he is absolute master, "putting a piece upon the stage" being his chief duty. The ideal "stage manager" should be able to take a play-book in his hand, and, without disturbing influence, direct what is called the "business" of every scene, arranging the artists into picturesque groups, and generally contriving that the effect to the eye of the spectators shall be as varied and as pleasing as possible. He will take care that three or four persons do not remain too long in the same straight line, pointing out when they may conveniently "cross" each other, and change their relative positions. With respect to old pieces, he ought to be learned in the matter of tradition, but not so obstinate as to turn a deaf ear to all suggestions for improvement. The actor gives color to the performance, but all that in pictorial art is called composition is the work of the stage-manager. During the execution of a ballet his functions are in abeyance, the temporary ruler being the ballet-master. So are they in those comic scenes of a harlequinade where everything depends on the humor of the clown, the clown becoming master of the stage, despot over columbine, pantaloon and harlequin, who rises, in his turn, to supremacy when he dances *pas de deux*, technically called "trips," with columbine. But these are merely exceptional cases. The general conduct of the piece belongs to the stage-manager only. Therefore, it is to be regretted that his merits and demerits are so frequently ignored by professional critics. With a company of middling actors who just understand their trade, and could "read" without offense, a first-rate stage-manager would at least produce a pleasing picture for the masses. As he is supposed to be always present in the theatre, it is his duty to make announcements or apologies, whenever occasion requires, as the official spokesman to the public. The stage-manager named in the bills is sometimes reduced to comparative inactivity when the manager *par excellence*, himself a master of the art of stage management, will not intrust the realization of his ideas to another person. Mr. MACREADY, Mr. CHARLES KEAN, Mme. VESTRIS, were all virtually the stage-managers of their own theatres, merely leaving inferior details to the care of the nominal officer. Sometimes, too, the authority is delegated to the author of a piece, when he is supposed to be a man of "practical" as well as of literary talent. But these are all cases of the union of two offices in one person, just as an analagous union is produced when the manager is also the principal actor.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

POPPING THE QUESTION.

A good novel we regard as a very important guide to youth in the conduct of a love affair. It is at once a school of rhetoric and deportment, and a moral counsellor and director. In the first place, it inculcates the two virtues of courage and modesty in equal proportions. People who never read novels are apt to be impudent or pusillanimous, according to their natural tendency, or the tendency of their age. Mr. TROLLOPE says that in these days men never expect to be refused. It is a doctrine among them that young ladies think only of getting married, and that few dare to refuse any man who is at all justified in proposing to them. Now the best and most remarkable scene in a novel is often a spirited refusal. A student of this class of literature will avoid the scrapes which presumption gets itself into. He would not, for example, after reading *Granby*—which SYDNEY SMITH regarded as fulfilling all the requirements of a novel—make an offer in a boat, lest he should be subject to the humiliation of rowing the lady back to shore a sulky, cowed, rejected man. On the other hand, the whole teaching of romance counsels him to try his chance, and holds out hope to every constant lover; it tells him to be bold, "and everywhere be bold," but still with the counteracting whisper in his ear, "be not too bold." The men that pass their lives shilly shally, always meaning to marry and never making up their minds, are not novel-readers. The novel teaches the meaning of opportunity, and its transitoriness, as in that excellent novel, *Emilia Wyndham*; it shows the immense importance of a spoken word, and how, if the moment is allowed to pass by, people often drift from one another, never to come together again. On the other hand, it warns one not to be the slave of opportunity, a wise man making more of such than he finds. Thus THACKERAY'S Lovel the Widower, finding Elizabeth on the point of being driven from his house, and her boxes corded in the hall, makes his offer there and then in the presence of his mother and mother-in-law, his children, and all the servants, having first summoned the lady at the pitch of his voice to accept this public amends for the insult she had received. Again, the novel-reader learns many a lesson of propriety in manners, for want of which some young fellows take liberties and exhibit an insufferable arrogance which cuts them off from eligible society and good connections. The use of the Christian name, for instance, is made a turning-point in some novels we know; it is viewed as a declaration, or tantamount to one. We think it is Coningsby who shows his delicate sense of the privilege of so addressing a young lady, condensing a proposal into its use. "Let me call you *my* Edith, for I love you." Mr. TROLLOPE in his earlier manner made great use of the same opportunity. "I may call you Rachel, then?" asks one of his lovers. "Oh, no, please don't," is the timid reply. "What would people think?" "Perhaps they would think the truth," said he. "Perhaps they would imagine I called you so because I liked you. But perhaps they might think also that you let me do so because you liked me. People do make such mistakes."

But, after all, the main use of this class of reading is in the vast scope and field it opens to the intelligent inquirer—the immense variety of alternatives, whether for warning or example, which the pages of fiction hold out; for every lover in fiction furnishes material for one or the other. The unbounded choice is the thing, directed by that insight into character and temperament which it is the high office of the novelist to instil. Thus, the use of the word wife indicates the straightforward offer. It pleases simple women. "Anne Thompson, will you be my wife?" is the conventional Quaker's first word of love-making. She says "Yes," and the thing is settled. Also, it is effective where the advantage of wealth or position is on the gentleman's side. "Of course, Grace," said Major Grantley, "you know why I am here?" He paused, and then remembering that he had no right to expect an answer to such a question, he continued, "I have come here, dearest Grace, to ask you to be my wife." But there is a confident abruptness in this form that will not do under reversed circumstances. In opposition to this, some women are to be approached with timid, distant entreaty, as Tito to Romola. "If you will only let me say, I love you—if you will only think me worth loving a little." Then there is the manly offer of heart and hand, which is, perhaps, of all modes the most taken for granted by the outside unthinking world. "There is my hand," says Lucius Mason to Sophia Furnival. "There is my hand," says she, as they stand holding one another palm to palm. He quite honest, she only able to reach the pitch of half honesty. Sometimes more point is made of the shape and quality and action of the hands; thus Felix Graham offers his broad right hand. "If you can take it, you cannot doubt my heart goes with it," and the timid Madeline says not a word, nor does she lift her eyes from the ground; but very slowly she raises her little hand and allows her soft, slight fingers, &c.

It is supposed to be the way to a spoilt pretty woman's heart to defer all fine speeches, and to propose through her faults. Some women like it. Thus Felix Holt performs his wooing, if such it is to be called, through mere bullying; and even Mr. Knightly makes his way to Emma's breast through plain speaking. Some are won through disparagement of person; so Mr. Rochester recommends himself to Jane Eyre. "You, poor, obscure, and small and plain as you are, I entreat you to accept me." Some with an audacious bargaining, as the cold-blooded love-making between Pendennis and Blanche. "You say I take you with what you bring. I say I take you with what you bring." Some with ardor and *abandon*, as the same Pendennis offering his heart at one time to Miss Costigan in the words of BYRON or MOORE, while she exclaims, "Oh, 'tis beautiful," and carries on a mental calculation about the "turned gown and hashed mutton" and in the last page to Laura, where the love-making is compressed into a line or two of effective writing and description. "The great moments of life are but moments like the others. Your doom is spoken in a word or two. A single look from the eyes, a mere pressure of the hand, may decide it; or of the lips, though they cannot speak." In a word, "directly he entered the room, Pen went up to Laura of the pale face, who had not time even to say, 'What, back so soon,' and seizing her outstretched hand, just as she was rising from her chair, fell down on his knees before her, and said quickly, 'I have seen her (Blanche, of *Mes Larmes*,) she has engaged herself to Harry Foker—and—and now—Laura?'" However, this going down on the knees, dear as it may be to romance, is out of date—an unsafe proceeding as far as novels teach us; there is an inherent difficulty in getting up again, and as far as our memory serves, people are always caught in the act. Even in this supreme moment the guilty couple are sure to be interrupted by the entrance of the cynical old lady so dear to THACKERAY, with her tall butler peering over her shoulder. Do our readers recall Mr. Guppy, the attorney's clerk in *Bleak House*, whose delicate attention to his mother's habits does him so much honor? As a happy blending of the real and ideal, his proposal deserves quoting at length, though it meets with so chilling a return from the object of his passion:

> "My present salary, Miss Summerson, at Kenge & Carboy's is £2 a week.... My mother has a little property, which takes the form of a small life annuity. She is eminently calculated for a mother-in-law.... She has her failings—as who has not; but I never knew her do it when company was present, at which time you may freely trust her with wine, spirits or malt liquors. Miss Summerson! in the mildest language, I adore you. Would, you be so kind as to allow me (as I may say) to file a declaration—to make an offer?" Mr. Guppy went down on his knees. I said, "Get up from that ridiculous position immediately, Sir, or you will oblige me to ring the bell."

The novel assists the development of natural genius and resource. Some people cannot make an offer in a plain way. It must be characteristic of the proposer—something enigmatical, and perhaps have a spice of the grotesque in it. Invention shows itself indulgent of idiosyncrasies, and delights in what is original. To the people we indicate, of whatever social standing, how suggestive is the offer of DICKENS' Cheap Jack! How admirably he brings his calling and especial gifts into play. What a pretty riddle he makes of the wedding-ring, which, standing on his cart—himself in very high feather, and conscious of an appreciative hearer in the lovely "Suffolk Dumpling," who stands listening to him out of a second-floor window—he offers for public competition:

> "Now, what else is it? Come, I'll tell you. Its a hoop of solid gold wrapped in a silver curl-paper that I myself took off the shining locks of the ever-beautiful old lady in Threadneedle-street, London City. Now, what else is it? Its a man-trap and a handcuff, the parish stocks and a leg-lock all in gold, and all in one. Now, what else is it? Its a wedding ring. Now, I'll tell you what I'm going to do with it. I'm not a going to offer this lot for money, but I mean to give it to the next of you beauties that laughs, and I'll pay her a visit to-morrow morning at exactly half after 9 o'clock as the chimes go, and I'll take her out for a walk to put up the banns." She laughed, and got the ring handed up to her. When I called in the morning she says, "Oh dear, its never you, and you never mean it?" "Its ever me," says I, "and I am ever yours and I ever mean it."

The subject is too full—full to overflowing—for connected discussion within our limits. We can but touch here and there upon some of its innumerable heads. The question of letters, for instance! But here it must be owned that fiction has not so much the advantnge over fact as in hand-to-hand encounter. Perhaps the whole matter of a love-letter is condensed in Sam Weller's Valentine: "Before I see you I thought all women alike, but now I find what a soft-headed, incredulous turnip I must have been, for there ain't anybody like you, though I like you better than nothing at all." And yet, cursory as has been our survey, we have touched as yet upon one-half only of the subject—how men are to put the question with most respect to their own nature and quality, and with best chance of success. There still remains to be considered the ladies' share in the inevitable—though it may be temporary—partnership in this scene of surpassing moment to both actors, and of abiding interest to all who view life with romantic eyes.—*Saturday Review.*

THEATRICAL TABLE-TALK.—A popular actor once complained that the Theatrical Fund dinners scarcely received the recognition due to them, considering the interesting events that had now and again taken place at these sociable and cheerful gatherings of the friends and followers of the drama. He might have added that many good stories had been told at the same meetings, told only to live in the memories of the hearers, or to be buried in the columns of newspapers unfamiliar to the bulk of the reading public.

It was at a Theatrical Fund dinner that CHARLES MATHEWS spoke of the gentleman who, upon being asked by a friend for the loan of a guinea, briskly replied: "With pleasure;" but added immediately, to his impecunious friend's disgust: "Dear me, how unfortunate! I've only one lending sovereign, and it's out!" and Mr. BUCKSTONE recounted how, playing once to a well-filled house at Dumfries, he was astonished at the loudly-expressed appreciation of the occupants of the dress-circle, who were absolutely uproarious in their laughter, and outdid the gods themselves in applauding—taking every point instantaneously, and welcoming it with noisy acclamations. Gratified beyond measure, the comedian could not refrain from congratulating the Dumfries manager upon having such an excellent audience, particularly in the boxes. "Yes," said the manager, "they did enjoy themselves amazingly. They are all mad folks. It is the system of the asylum doctor here to amuse his patients in every conceivable manner, and he took pretty nearly all the seats in the dress circle to-night!" The same gentleman is responsible for a story of a clergyman taking a peep behind the scenes at the Haymarket, and after a very short survey at the surroundings exclaiming in a tone of astonished disappointment, "I shall go now; I don't see anything wrong going on; I fancied there was a sort of Saturnalia here every night." It was across a Theatrical Fund dinner-table, too, that perhaps the best story-teller in England told a tale of a cold-water love-test and what came of it. An American Captain had as passenger on board his ship a very beautiful young lady, with whom, in the course of a very short voyage, five young gentlemen, also passengers, fell desperately in love. She, liking all the young gentlemen, and liking them all equally well, felt herself placed in a position of some difficulty, and in the emergency applied to the Captain for advice. He, being a man of an original turn of mind, suggested that she should jump overboard, (he taking care to have a well-manned boat alongside to prevent the possibility of the farce turning into a tragedy,) and that she should accept the man who jumped into the sea after her. The lady liked the notion, and one fine morning, when her five admirers were all upon deck, went over the side head-foremost. Four of the five immediately followed her lead. Then said the puzzled damsel to the Captain: "What am I to do now? See how wet they all are!" "Do?" replied the Captain: "why take the dry one!" Which she did—and, it is to be hoped, lived happy ever afterward. The relator of this story of the deep has had the rare fortune to obtain popularity in other lands beside his own, to which a Lord Mayor bore the following testimony: "I recollect being in Hamburg, some thirty years ago, upon a commercial errand, when, meeting with a gentleman with whom I had some very large transactions, he invited me to breakfast with him. I went. We passed a pleasant hour, and then he proposed a walk. We walked; he seemed strangely restless, and I found I could get him to do anything but attend to business. At last he said: 'My dear friend, you must excuse me; this is the day on which the fifth number of a work by your countryman Boz comes to Hamburg, and until I get it and read it, I can neither talk of business nor anything else.'"

It was at a Theatrical Fund dinner held at Edinburgh that Sir WALTER SCOTT made a clean breast of it, and confessed himself the author of Waverley—a circumstance still remembered with pride by those connected with the stage; and which might have gratified even that hater of the Waverley Novels, the author of *Crotchet Castle*, since he must have owned that the time and place were well fitted for the disclosure of the authorship of what he called the "pantomime of literature."—*Chambers' Journal.*

ADVICE TO REDUNDANT WOMEN.—Redundant women clamor for work, which means money and independence, and say, what are we to do? Do, we answer, that for which you were created—marry. This is the purport of your existence, a fact evidenced as plainly in the unwritten laws of nature as in the pages of revealed truth. Traced to their fundamental source, the neglect of marriage is the cause of half the evils which afflict modern society, and the only effectual cure for "redundant women," "feminine idleness," and all other such ills. What may be the causes which check matrimony at the present day is another question, but the fact remains that the check operates disadvantageously to the welfare of society, and in no point more so than in the surplusage of idle and discontented women. In his work on *The Military Resources of France and Prussia*, Col. CHESNEY, in drawing a comparison between the two countries, shows how injuriously the long-service conscription acts on the moral condition and material wealth of France by preventing the males of the population from marrying. In Prussia, on the contrary, marriage is systematically encouraged. Which nation has given proofs of the better social organization? The reference to France is apposite to this topic in another sense. Our authoress [the writer of *The First Duty of Woman*] desires the introduction of women to sources of remunerative labor now monopolized by men, and we have shown that this simply involves the degeneracy and idleness of the latter. In France her pet scheme obtains to some extent, with its inevitable result. Are we to follow the example, or profit by the lesson? We have great respect for first causes, and like to trace things to their foundation. The first duty of woman was defined at a very remote date, in an enactment made in the first year of this world's existence. It runs thus: "I will make him an help meet for him." The law was subsequently amended by an addition at a later stage in the terms: "Thy desire shall be to thy husband," and it has never been repealed by any divine ordinance since that time. The mistaken agitators for the emancipation of woman would break the first clause by making her the antagonist and rival of man instead of his helpmate; and the second, by making him dependent on her aid, according to the unalterable laws of supply and demand. Is it likely they can succeed? For the sake of future generations we are glad to think not.—*London Examiner.*

HOME OF THE POET BRYANT.—Like the historian PRESCOTT, Mr. BRYANT has three residences: a town house and two country houses. One of these is in the picturesque village of Roslyn, Long Island, and commands a view which, in its varied aspect, takes in a mingled scene of out-spreading land and water. His residence is an ancient mansion, embosomed in trees and vines—a great, ample dwelling-place, in the lap of the hills—built by RICHARD KIRK, in 1781. This place has been the resort of many distinguished men of letters and of art—of travelers and of statesmen, who have gone thither to pay their respects to the sage, philosopher, and poet. They have always received a cordial welcome, and enjoyed the purity of taste and simplicity of manner which preside over the hospitable mansion. Here the venerable host enjoys the society of his chosen friends, and retires for a season from the exacting duties and turmoils of a daily editorial life. Walking on a sunny October afternoon with the poet over his loved domain, he pointed out a young Spanish chestnut tree laden with nuts, and, springing lithely on a fence, despite his seventy-five summers, caught an open burr hanging from one of the lower branches, opened it, and jumping down with the agility of a youth, handed his city guest the contents, consisting of two as large and beautiful chestnuts as we ever saw in Europe. Why this nut is not more generally grown in this country is a mystery which Mr. BRYANT could not explain. The Madeira nut and pecan are also successfully cultivated at Cedar Mear. About a quarter of a mile distant from the mansion, the poet pointed out a black walnut which first made its appearance above ground in 1713, and has attained a girth of twenty-five feet and an immense breadth of branches. Every year it strews the ground around its gigantic stems with an abundance of nuts of the finest kind. In one of BRYANT'S poems, this noble black-walnut tree—the poet's especial pride—is mentioned. He says:

> "On my cornice linger the ripe black grapes ungathered;
> Children fill the groves with the echoes of their glee,
> Gathering tawny chestnuts, and shouting when beside them
> Drops the heavy fruit of the tall black walnut-tree."

The taste displayed by the poet in the selection and adornment of his residence at Roslyn, is more than equalled by the affection and veneration which have prompted him to purchase the old homestead of his family at Cummington, Mass. This is a venerable mansion situated in the region of the Hampshire hills, and is a spot which nature has surrounded with scenes fit to awaken the early dreams of the poet and to fill his soul with purest inspirations. In the midst of such scenes the young singer received his earliest impressions, and descriptive of them he has embodied some of his most cherished and beautiful home-endearing poetry.—*Western Monthly for November.*

THE LITTLE MONOSYLLABLE "IF."—That little monosyllable "if," what a part has it played or not played in the annals of the world! *If* DARIUS had never received a certain curtain lecture from his wife there would never have been a Persian invasion of Greece; *if* the nose of CLEOPATRA had been shorter the fate of Europe would have been changed; *if* only when King LOUIS was flying from his capital and his throne there had been no hitch in the execution of his plans, he would never have been arrested at Varennes, MARIE ANTOINETTE would never have been the tragic figure in history that she is, and a war which as it was, necessitated a new map of Europe, would never have spread the ruin, desolation and havoc that it did. For that celebrated flight everything that human prudence could foresee had been foreseen. The royal family of France entered upon it with confident prognostications of safety. The little Dauphin, disguised in girl's clothes, was exultant and gay, as befitted a French boy. He said they were going to play a comedy, as they were disguised in strange dresses. M. le Comte DE FERRON had charge of driving the royal carriage—a gallant Swedish nobleman, who, four years back, had been inspired with an ardent but respectful and distant admiration, as LAMARTINE informs us, for MARIE ANTOINETTE. These sentiments had been increased in intensity by absence. The Queen, with true womanly instinct, at this supreme moment of peril, fixed upon him as the person who was, above all others, the man capable to take charge of their flight from Paris; and the charge, says the historian of the Girondists, was at once and honorably accepted. At first everything went well. They passed the barrier without being discovered and reached Bondy in safety. At Montmirail, between Meaux and Chalons, an inauspicious accident happened to the royal carriage, which involved, for purposes of repair, an hour's stoppage. Still no obstruction was offered; and the Queen, on entering Chalons, exclaimed, "We are saved!" and fainted with joy. But the fate of the flight was sealed at St. Menehould. DROUET, the Postmaster, a stern Republican, recognized the illustrious fugitives, and immediately upon the recognition made up his mind to the course he would pursue. Yet even now all was not necessarily lost. That ignominious "if!" If M. DE BOUILLE, the zealous adherent of the King, had but communicated to LOUIS that the horses would be posted behind the tower instead of in front of it; if a delay of several hours had not thus been caused, matters might yet have been well.—*London Society.*

THE INFLUENCE OF THE EDITOR.—There seems to be a great consumption of brain-power on the daily journalism of America. It has been but a few months since intelligence of the sudden death of HENRY J. RAYMOND, of the NEW-YORK TIMES, shocked the reading public of Christendom. It has been but a few days since intelligence of the sudden death of CHARLES H. RAY brought personal sorrow to 10,000 hearts, and feelings of profound regret to many of his countrymen in all portions of the republic. Both of these distinguished journalists died on the sunny side of fifty, of over-work of the brain. Mr. RAYMOND stood at the head of his profession in the East; Dr. RAY was confessedly its most eminent man in the Interior. The brain of each suddenly gave way, leaving physical natures which, with animating soul, might have lived vigorously on for years.

Nor are these celebrated journalists the only ones who have suffered similar fate, or to avoid it have abandoned journalism for other and less exacting pursuits. Mr. RAYMOND, it is well known, prepared about as much matter on one noted day of his editorial life as would make a volume of BANCROFT'S *History of the United States*. This condensation of years' work into days is not infrequent in editorial life. It is not strange, therefore, that we all unexpectedly hear that the silver cord is loosened and the pitcher broken at the fountain, and that the mourners go about the streets, who, only yesterday, rejoiced with those who today are gone.

Meantime, what is the subtle though prodigious power that causes so many of our best minds to spend their lives in productions whose life is like that of the morning dew, that appeareth for a little time and then vanisheth away? There are, doubtless, many things which make up this singular power, this fascination, making newspaper life, to certain active minds, an irresistible charm. The principal cause, however, is to be found, we think, in the current influence of the editor. Consider the power of that orator, great and skillful in his art, who should have an audience of 50,000 or 100,000 persons every day throughout the year. Consider how much greater would be his influence, if, by some means, these vast audiences could be doubled, trebled, quadrupled, enlarged twenty-fold by some process for the conveyance of his main arguments to many audiences. Such actually is the influence of the editor of a great newspaper. A journal which has a circulation of twenty-five thousand, will be read by at least a hundred thousand persons. What is the voice of man, uttering even the eloquence of DEMOSTHENES, to this? But this is not all. The brilliant, ringing editorials of such a writer as Dr. RAY find their way into other journals, and before their power is exhausted, their voice has been heard by vast numbers of persons. Orator has never lived, clerical or lay, who, if he could have had such auditory as this, would not have talked himself to death between Spring-time and harvest.—*From an article on the late Dr. C. H. Ray, in the Western Monthly for November.*

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

It is a very ancient observation that wine is more potent than principle in making men truthful. Many an arrant liar under the influence of high festivity has suddenly become veracious and told a wholesome and valuable truth, which in his moments of sober wickedness he would have kept from the world. The philosophy of much civic hospitality was blurted out by a Cincinnati merchant at a recent commercial banquet in the city of swine, after he had mingled the salads and creams of the occasion rather freely with native Catawba. "Now isn't this splendid," said he to his right hand neighbor; "isn't it enormous? But it pays, Sir; it pays. There's at least five hundred people in town. They stay five days. They drop fifty dollars apiece behind them. That's twenty-five thousand dollars. Eh? Well, this here thing—grand as it is—*didn't cost but forty-two hundred!*"

We find it stated in several English papers that there is a public house in Birmingham where married women in respectable circumstances meet every morning to drink, and not unfrequently get intoxicated. A few days ago, we are told, one of these matutinal orgies culminated in a most disgraceful and disgusting scene. Respectably-dressed women were seen helplessly intoxicated, reeling, screaming and laughing in a most hideous and insane manner. This looks very badly for the manners and morals of Birmingham, but we must be very chary of accepting reports of the kind. It will be remembered that not very long ago slanders of a similar sort against the well-conducted ladies of New-York circulated quite freely in the English journals. It is to be hoped that the dress of these Birmingham Bacchantes formed their only claim to respectable circumstances.

Cactuses and convolvuluses are not the only gorgeous productions of our Southern climes, but flowers of speeches quite as luxuriant and highly colored are indigenous along the Mexican Gulf. A Texan editor contemplating the advent of the Indian Summer to the slimy bayous of his native State, bursts forth in the following fashion:

> "The equinoctial gale has, it is to be hoped, blown itself out at last. It has disturbed the bosoms of the Great Lakes, roared along the wave that breaks on Carolina's dangerous capes, and lashed the treacherous sea which rolls on the 'ever faithful isle.' And now, what next? More fearful cyclones, rushing—like demons through the Floridian passes,—howling up and down in the Gulf,—hurling the hapless ship to the shelvings of the deep? No more cyclones, we hope, but the Indian Summer is near! This is a period of four or five days of fine weather that usually occurs in this latitude about the latter end of November. Unlike any other portion of the year, it is a sort of pocket edition of Spring, gilt-edged and perfumed."

The sudden fall from the heights to which one's imagination is carried by the howling cyclones to the matter-of-fact "four or five days of fine weather," is somewhat perilous, but if one lands in safety he cannot but wonder at what he has been through.

The Court of Queen's Bench at London has lately been occupied with one of those curiosities of modern society known as prosecution for a breach of promise of marriage. Mr. SYDNEY JOHN HOWARD EISENBURG seems to have been, to say the least, no better than he ought to have been. Six years ago he made the acquaintance of JANE CLARKSON, the daughter of a "tobacconist and betting house keeper," who was wont to attend to the shop for her blind father. Taking advantage of the parent's infirmity and the daughter's weakness, he won the affections of Miss JANE and borrowed money of her. His courtship was continued until she was obliged to go through the Court of Bankruptcy, having lent her insatiable lover £1,800, which formed a large share of the profits from snuff and betting for that entire period. Bankrupt in funds and affections JANE was deserted by SYDNEY JOHN for another who probably was a better subject to draw upon. The damages in the case were set at the very moderate sum of £1,000, and the evidence went to show that in his letters the wicked man had spoken of his yacht, and in one case invoked God's blessing on Miss CLARKSON, and concluded with "Amen." He should not have done so. Young men ought to be very careful of the terms they employ in writing to ladies whom they take the liberty of borrowing money from.

Rev. Dr. A. A. MINER, of Boston, has found the key to Gen. BUTLER'S character. Many others have thought they could see quite through it, and have made no secret of their opinion of its contents, but they must now admit the superior ingenuity of the clergyman of the "Hub," who has been able to thread the intricacies of so tortuous a mind with a simple clue of his own discovery. The reverend gentleman lately said, in Tremont Temple, that he had known the noted Congressman from boyhood, and had always observed in him a "strong, bold, daring element of rascally integrity." "This was sometime a paradox," but now there is nothing to do but accept the judgment of Boston's clergy, and do the Massachusetts statesman justice. Future historians will no doubt be grateful for the light thrown upon his course by the knowledge thus afforded of his character. "Rascally integrity" is good.

Those thoughtful gentlemen of England who propose to take upon themselves the responsibility of representing certain towns or boroughs in Parliament before the inhabitants have seen fit to send them an invitation, sometimes meet with a very uncivil reception when they make their first public appearance as candidates. Mr. BAXTER LANGLEY lately attempted to hold a meeting in a theatre at Colchester, and was greeted by those whom he was anxious to have as his constituents with discordant howls, and was unmercifully pelted with copies of the address of his opponent. For some time the honorable candidate persevered in his attempts to gain a hearing, and refused to take the unmistakable hint that he was not wanted, until in the midst of the uproar, some considerate individual raised a placard which informed him that he would get no welcome in Colchester until he was invited to come there. The ambitious gentleman was then taken in charge by his friends, and is now waiting for his invitation.

They have a genuine case of possession by an evil spirit in San José. The ghost of a defunct bushwacker, if the wicked monster's own word is to be taken as to his original identity, made himself at home, some time ago, in the person of a young girl, and told her family strange secrets of events, past, present, and future, which have in many cases been verified. Naturally enough after a while the continual bushwhacking vaticinations of the girl became tiresome to the family, and they concluded her to be crazy and sent her to a lunatic asylum. They could not, however, expect to "put in circumscription and confine" the ethereal substance of the ghostly bushwacker. No sooner was his chosen fleshy tabernacle shut up than he left it, and in resentment for the presumptuous attempt, seized upon the head of the family. Now, the girl's father is forced against his will to be the medium for communicating the perturbed spirit's crude predictions to the world. This story, like all others of the kind, comes from persons of undoubted veracity and respectability.

A long-headed Welshman lately bethought him of a trick worth two of that of the "Cardiff Giant." The "animal show" passing through the picturesque town of Rhyll had the misfortune to lose its favorite crocodile, by the cruel hand of death. THOMAS HUGHES, the Welshman in question, purchased the remains from the bereaved menagerie man, and trumped up a very interesting fiction, about an immense lizard which he had encountered in the Cefu Cave, near Rhyll, a monster of the reptile tribe nearly five feet in length, and much resembling a crocodile. He told how he met the rampant reptile in the lonely cavern, and, emulating the glory of St. George, fought him single-handed, and finally dispatched him and bore his carcass home in triumph. This romantic story was of great service when he made an exhibition of his monster, and hundreds gaped at it in wonder as the "lizard of the Cefu Cave," who would pass it by in contempt merely as a crocodile from the banks of the "sedgy Nile."

We believe it to be a wholesome article of faith that no provocation whatever is sufficient to justify suicide, but in view of an aggravated case which comes to our knowledge from Illinois, we are half inclined to revise and correct our opinion. A Canadian immigrant into that interesting and enterprising Commonwealth, of a sensitive nature, that could not brook the disappointments and cruel rebuffs to which mortals are inevitably subject in this imperfect state of being, one evening brought home as fine a leg of mutton as the market afforded and requested his wife to cook a portion of it for his supper. The fire was out and the thrifty housewife refused to kindle it to prepare the savory dish for her liege lord. There was bread and butter and plenty of cold victuals, but that would not do. The poor man's happiness was blighted. Without the banquet from that leg of mutton, on which his heart was set, life for him was not worth the living. He bade his wife no more be cook of his, and devoutly said his prayers as he retired with an empty stomach. In the morning he was found suspended by the neck to a hook in the kitchen door, quite dead. Alas, poor Canuck! He was not meant for such shocks which flesh is heir to in this heartless world.

They are not often favored with the sight a first-class aurora borealis in England, and when they do have one they seem to make a very bad use of it. One of those intrusive "minions of the moon," the burglars, utilized the late celestial illumination to forward his interest in a professional way. Stepping into a public-house he gave such a glowing and vivid account of the exhibition in the heavens, that the landlord and all the attachés of the place rushed out agape to stare at it. While they were thus intently occupied, the ingenious burglar turned his attention to the spoons, and began rummaging the house and packing up such portable plunder as he could lay his hands on. He calculated a little too confidently, however, on the attraction of the heavenly vision, and made so much noise in his operations at the cupboards and chests that he brought the whole *posse* of the establishment upon him and was captured with the tools of his trade in his hands.

The numerous fairs which have been held in different States of the Union during the present Autumn have afforded opportunity for a goodly display of the productions of the country, and liberal premiums have been offered in order to encourage excellence in the future. Monster squashes and pumpkins have been arranged in goodly ranks to astonish the beholders, turnips and cabbages of the most generous proportions have been exhibited, while choice breeds of cattle and horses have served to elate the hearts of the ambitious husbandman. All these are capital things in their way, and cannot fail to stimulate activity in the production of those things which make a nation rich, but we should not have thought it worth while to call attention to them but for a novelty which appeared at the State Fair of Georgia, and which is deserving of especial mention. A prize of a golden apple was offered for the handsomest woman, and among the sleek oxen and plump porkers the fairest of Georgia's fair daughters displayed their charms in hope of winning the precious token. What difficulties the committee encountered in the delightful task of rendering this second "judgment of Paris" it is impossible adequately to conceive, but they made the heart of Miss MATTIE ADAMS supremely happy, and a hundred other pretty dears so spiteful, by their decision. We hope the example of Georgia will be followed in all the States, if it is found to increase the production of beautiful women in the country.

The inmates of the London work-house seem to live in a condition of luxury rarely vouchsafed to paupers, if indulgence in spiritual drinks can be regarded as a luxury. We are told, on excellent authority, that there were ordered for the Kensington work-house, during the thirteen weeks ending with Aug. 29., 84 gallons of brandy, 60 gallons of gin, 12 gallons of rum, 18 gallons of wine, 6 kilderkins of ale, and 148 barrels of porter. A pretty good allowance of grog for an institution which is, or ought to be, intended for the reformation as well as the punishment of those who have, in a majority of instances, been degraded to criminals or vagrants by an inordinate indulgence in these very liquids. This, too, in what is regarded as the "court suburb" of the metropolis. No wonder the tax-payers get up a "grand demonstration," as they did on getting possession of these astounding figures, and make some loud inquiries regarding the way in which their money is spent for them.

FINE ARTS.

Union League Club Reception—New Pictures—The Shakespeare Statue for the Central Park.

The monthly art reception at the Union League Club took place on Thursday evening. The display of new pictures was not large. Among them we noticed "Cosette," by J. G. BOUGHTON; "The Window," by Mr. BROWN; "Newport Rocks," by Mr. RICHARDS; "The Adirondack Lakes," by HOMER MARTIN; a "Mountain Scene," by WHITTREDGE; and a "Farm-yard," by TAIT. Mr. BOUGHTON'S picture represents a young girl, attired in white, with a boquet of field-flowers in her hand, standing beneath a tree. Her sweet face and downcast eyes are charged with sadness, and there is that inexpressible softness and delicacy in her countenance which constitute the chief charm of Mr. BOUGHTON'S pictures. Mr. BROWN'S painting is inferior to Mr. BOUGHTON'S in every respect. The lady's face, though pretty enough, expresses nothing in particular. Mr. HOMER MARTIN'S "Adirondack Lakes" is a vast improvement in color, drawing, and perspective on some of his previous efforts. Some pea-green water with rose colored sky, also by Mr. MARTIN, hangs beside the "Lakes," and shows in a very marked manner the difference between conscientious work and trifling with the brush and palette. The collection is graced by one of Mr. RICHARDS' marine pieces, "Newport Rocks." Mr. RICHARDS has already made for himself a name in this particular branch of art, second to none in this country at least. Mr. TAIT'S "Farm-yard" is noticeable for its admirable delineation of animal life. The back-ground, however, is not to our taste.

THE GOUPIL GALLERY.

Several new pictures of value have been added to this collection since our previous notice. Among them are SCHREYER'S "Watering the Horse," and "Crossing the Ford." The noble steed depicted in the first painting is standing beneath some trees, and drinking from a fountain. A gleam of sunlight falls on his mane and the pummel of the saddle. The hind-quarters of the animal are superbly drawn, the attitude evidently closely studied from life. It is one of the best pictures SCHREYER has yet sent us. "Crossing the Ford" is a smaller picture. It tells the story, however, as a good artist alone can tell it. A very noticeable painting is that by ALFRED STEVENS, "La Campagne," representing a lady in morning costume, standing beneath the shadow of the trees and watching two butterflies. The face is turned so that the profile only is seen. The attitude is natural and graceful, and the expression charming. Mr. STEVENS is one of the best exponents of the school to which WM. AMBERG and some others belong, breadth of treatment being aimed at rather than elaborate finish. In quite different style is ZO'S "Algerine Woman" and TOULMOUCHE'S "La Liseuse." The latter gives us a young and handsome woman standing before a well-filled book-case, from which she has just taken the *Code Napoleon*. The book is open at the article "Du Marriage," which the young lady is perusing with a smile which seems to say, "This is all very well; but wait, I shall have something to say myself on that subject hereafter." A fine landscape by CALME is also to be found in the collection.

THE SHAKESPEARE STATUE.

The statue of SHAKESPEARE for the Central Park, designed by our best sculptor, Mr. J. Q. A. WARD, is now ready to be cast. The design has already been described, and it is sufficient to say that the statue is worthy of the artist, and will indeed prove an ornament to our great pleasure ground. It is to be cast in bronze, and will be placed near the marble arch and the entrance to the mall, a location already graced by Mr. WARD'S expressive group of "The Indian Hunter and His Dog."

THE SAN FRANCISCO TRAGEDY.

Shooting of Judge Crittenden by Mrs. Fair—Further Particulars—Antecedents of the Murderess—She Affects Insanity.

From the Alta California, Nov. 4.

Last evening Hon. A. P. CRITTENDEN went to Oakland to meet his family, who arrived on the evening train from the East. They went aboard the steamer and took seats on a bench near the railing at the stern of the boat, on the starboard side. The boat moved out from the slip and started for this city at about 4¾ o'clock. A woman, dressed in black, who had been standing near the cabin door on that side of the boat, watching Mr. CRITTENDEN and his family from the time they came aboard, stepped up in front of them just as the boat was leaving the slip, and without a word passing between them, fired a pistol at Mr. CRITTENDEN'S breast. At the time Mr. CRITTENDEN was sitting between his wife and daughter, the latter a young lady. He fell over against his wife, and then slipped from the bench to the deck. The most intense excitement prevailed among the passengers on board, and many crowded around the scene of the tragedy. Mrs. CRITTENDEN retained the utmost composure during this trying period. She still retained her seat and held her husband's head in her lap until a surgeon, who was on board, arrived and tendered his services. An examination showed that the ball had entered Mr. CRITTENDEN'S right breast, near the nipple. He was insensible, and had every appearance of death, except that the heart continued to beat feebly. Stimulants were forced through his set jaws, and he was then left in his wife's arms, where he remained till the boat arrived at the wharf in this city. He was then placed in a carriage and conveyed to his residence on Ellis-street.

Capt. KENTZEL, of the Harbor Police, who was on the lower deck at the time the pistol was fired, was summoned, and asked Mrs. CRITTENDEN for a description of the murderess. She replied in a composed manner, giving a careful description of her, which was verified by her son, a young man about twenty-two years old, and Miss CRITTENDEN. It seems that the woman, after firing the shot, dropped the Sharp's four-barreled pistol, and ran around the cabin and disappeared. Capt. KENTZEL, taking young CRITTENDEN with him, went in pursuit and found the woman in the cabin. The young man, on seeing her said, "There she is; that's the woman who shot my father, and I charge her with murder." She replied, "Well, I have not said I didn't. I did shoot him, and I meant to kill him." She was taken in custody by the Captain, and as soon as the boat landed was conveyed to the Station-house. The murderess, whose name is Mrs. FAIR, tried to create the impression, after she was locked up in a cell, that she was crazy. She went through all the evolutions of a female suffering in hysterics, with imperfect variations of mania. A physician was called, and an opiate ordered administered to allay nervous irritability. It was given to her in a glass, and she committed the unladylike act of biting a piece out of the tumbler. These demonstrations were not of a character to deceive any one into the belief that there was a particle of insanity in the case.

Mrs. CRITTENDEN and her daughter had been absent several months on a visit to their relatives East, and were summoned to return by a telegram announcing the death of Hon. TOD ROBINSON, Mrs. CRITTENDEN'S brother. Mr. CRITTENDEN and his son went over to Oakland to meet them, and the family had not been united more than ten minutes before the sad tragedy was enacted. It is stated that Mrs. FAIR purchased the pistol several days since; and that she has been seen in Mr. CRITTENDEN'S company several times since then. She selected the most tragic moment to carry her devilish design into execution.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Nov. 4.

Mr. CRITTENDEN is a native of Kentucky, and is about fifty-eight years of age. He was a nephew of the late JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, United States Senator from Kentucky. During the Administration of Gen. JACKSON he received an appointment to West Point, and graduated in the same class with Gen. SHERMAN and Gen. BEAUREGARD in 1835. He came to this coast soon after the discovery of gold; has resided the greater portion of the last twenty years in San Francisco, the only exception being two or three years spent in Nevada during the Washoe excitement. The law firm of WILSON & CRITTENDEN has during the past two or three years done the most profitable business of any firm in the city, having been chiefly employed in important land cases. Judge ROBINSON, who died a few days ago, was a brother of Mrs. CRITTENDEN. At the time of his death he held the position of Supreme Court reporter. On Wednesday Gov. HAIGHT appointed Mr. CRITTENDEN to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge ROBINSON.

Mrs. LAURA FAIR is perhaps thirty-five years old. She was the wife of WILLIAM D. FAIR, a lawyer of Siskiyou County, whom she married at Yerka about fifteen years ago. She had one daughter by her first husband, who is now about fourteen years of age. Through pecuniary embarrassment and domestic trouble, Mr. FAIR became despondent in mind. In 1860, while on a visit to this city, he committed suicide by blowing his brains out, at the office of Dr. MURPHY, on Washington-street, in the building now known as the *Examiner* office. Mrs. FAIR, a few years afterward, made her *début* on the stage at Sacramento, and subsequently appeared in this city and in several other cities on the coast. During the height of the Washoe excitement she took up her residence in Virginia City and entered into partnership with a man whose name we are unable to obtain, in keeping a boarding-house, or hotel. She was engaged in this business in the Summer of 1864. The war feeling ran very high there at that time. The sympathies of Mrs. FAIR were intensely in favor of the South, while those of her partner were equally strong in favor of the North. On the Fourth of July he determined to raise the national flag over the hotel, and she threatened to shoot him if he did. He made the attempt and she fulfilled her threat. He was wounded, but not killed. She was tried for the crime in one of the Courts of Virginia City. Mr. CRITTENDEN, whose political sympathies were fully in accord with her own, defended her in Court. The jury acquitted her without leaving the jury-box. She has resided in San Francisco during the past two or three years. While in Nevada she gave birth to a child, which is now three or four years old. In July last, Mrs. FAIR was married to a man named SNYDER. After living with him about two months, she procured a divorce from him on the ground of adultery. She is believed to have accumulated a large amount of property, and is reported to be worth $60,000 or $70,000.

It is stated that about two years since she fired a shot at Mr. CRITTENDEN, on the stairs leading to his office. She did not hit him, and the affair hushed up. Since that time she has been frequently seen in his company, sometimes in the street cars; and only a few days since she visited the office, and as he was absent, left a note for him. Mrs. FAIR was at Sacramento during a recent session of the Legislature. About a year since, we are informed, she paid a visit to the Atlantic States, but soon returned to this city, and has lived here continuously since. Her face bears the lines of former beauty. Her complexion is fair and her eyes blue. She wears her hair cut short and curled, and dressed like a lady of ample means. In this city she maintained a costly establishment, and lived in fine style.

The relations of Mr. CRITTENDEN with Mrs. FAIR were no secret in his family or among his numerous friends. They were often seen together in public places and the fact of their intimacy was notorious. For several years they appeared to be uninterupted, but at last he seems to have determined to break it off. When she married with SNYDER, he and his friends thought the trouble was ended, but after the divorce she seems to have determined to renew her relations with him. He remained fixed in his determination to get rid of her, and counseled with some of his friends as to the method he ought to pursue. He was advised to repel her at once and forever. He seems to have thought she would, in that event, kill herself, and unpleasant disclosures would ensue. She threatened to commit suicide if he left her. He even went away from his place of residence to avoid her, and she was told not to come to his office. All his efforts to escape from the toils were fruitless. Even the night before the tragedy they were in each other's company. He talked seriously with her, she threatening to kill herself if he forsook her, and he imploring her not to make such an attempt. In all his conversations lately with friends about Mrs. FAIR, he never intimated a suspicion that she would attempt to kill him, but spoke of her threats to put an end to her own existence.

That Tidal Wave—A Disclaimer from Prof. Agassiz.

From the Newport (R. I.) News, Nov. 11.

Dr. FRANCIS, having addressed a letter to Prof. AGASSIZ on the subject of the "Tidal Wave," received the following communication, which we have been permitted to publish, on account of its interesting contents, and the great good it will effect by allaying the fears of many persons not easily alarmed:

LETTER.

Samuel W. Francis, M. D.:

MY DEAR SIR: My reported prophecy about the "Tidal Wave" is a pure fabrication. I have never alluded to the possibility of such a phenomenon, nor is there any more apprehension of an ocean wave sweeping over our shore than of a comet knocking our globe to pieces. I am at a loss to understand how this report should have arisen; unless, indeed, from the fact that in my lectures on "Geology," I have spoken of the slow and gradual encroachment of the ocean upon the coast. But this is an action which has been going on perhaps for hundreds of thousands of years, unnoticed by anybody, and which is progressing still so slowly, that generations to come may not perceive any direct evidence of the change, though it is watched and understood by geologists.

It is a pity that the community at large is still kept in ignorance of the fundamental facts of the earth's structure and the changes it has undergone and is undergoing all the time. In absence of sound information on these topics, the wildest statement finds currency and believers. It would be easy to have those facts taught in every school, and I wish the panic to which you allude might be an inducement for adding those and kindred subjects to the studies taught in our common schools. I may add that it is tolerably well ascertained that in recent geological times, (that is to say, within the last two or three thousand years,) a strip of the coast, varying from five to ten or twelve miles in width, has been worn away along our coast, from Cape Hatteras to the British provinces. Very respectfully yours,

L. AGASSIZ.

CAMBRIDGE, Nov. 8.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

At a meeting of the Linnæn Society, held in London Nov. 3, a paper was read by Dr. WEALE, "On a Solitary Bee from South Africa."

The Hellenic Government has recognized the French Republic, expressing at the same time its friendly feelings toward France.

There appear to be some 500 English in Paris, in real and acute suffering for want of money, and even food.

Lothair is causing so much excitement in Russia that the book-sellers in St. Petersburg cannot supply copies rapidly enough to meet the demand.

It is stated that a London publisher has offered £10,000 for the exclusive right, for ten years, of publishing the revised version of the Bible now in progress.

The shortest name on the roll of the newly-elected Legislature of New-Mexico is Alphonso Ferdinand Senay Garcia Francisco Antonio Cortes Maria Gonsalvo Diego Juarez Mestes.

The Crown Prince has ordered the artistic collection of the porcelain manufactory at Sèvres to be removed to Versailles, out of the range of the enemy's fire, which daily injures the building.

Le Siècle says of TRAIN: "Here is an American patriot indignant at the sight of the barbarous cruelty of our enemies, who carry on a war of extermination, and the supineness of the provincials who contemplate with a stoic eye the devastation of France."

The latest advices from Paris say that all of the American colony in that city are now regularly enrolled and serve in the ambulance corps, which is doing excellent service, and winning great popularity. Almost all the American houses of business still keep open, especially the bankers, and transact their business in the usual way.

Nature announces that Prof. PIERCE has addressed a letter to Mr. NORMAN LOCKYER, inviting him, and "other eminent physicists of England," to join either of the parties of the United States expedition for taking observations on the December eclipse, one of which will go to Spain and the other to Sicily.

The Manchester papers describe a new instrument of torture which has been set up at several works in that city, and is intended to arouse the workmen from their slumbers. This "American devil" is set to work at 5½ every morning, and it wakes up everybody within two miles. The "American devil" is known to its friends as a "steam gong."

Gen. FABRIZI, the former chief of GARIBALDI'S staff, has very frankly expressed his disapproval of the present policy of his former leader, in the *Riforma*. He believes the French Government has only accepted the services of GARIBALDI in order to prevent him becoming the leader of a possible Italian revolution in Nice.

The manufacturers of Berlin who have given employment to German workmen expelled from Paris, are said to be extremely well satisfied with the result. A great number of handsome and useful objects, known as *articles de Paris*, can be already produced in this city, quite as elegant as those of the French capital, and considerably cheaper.

The bastion in front of Fort Bicêtre, known as Bastion No. 87, is manned by the members of the Ecole Polytechnique. The professors of the college have consented to serve under their former pupils, wherever these have been selected as lieutenants. In this bastion may be seen members of the Institute—Professors at either the College de France or at the Sorbonne—daily at their posts in the bastion, which has already acquired the reputation of being one of the best mounted among the fortifications of Paris.

A breach-of-promise case recently brought to trial in Liverpool gives us an idea of what it is worth to change one's mind in matters of the heart, according to the opinion of a British jury. The plaintiff was Miss JENNY GEOGHEGAN, and the defendant Mr. MIDDLETON PRATT. They met at a party. The "acquaintance grew to friendship," and "friendship ripened into love" and offer of marriage, which JENNY accepted. The faithless swain, however, broke his promise, though JENNY'S mother had expended from £15 to £20 in preparations for the wedding. When taxed with his perfidy, the defendant said, "A man has a right to change his mind," but the jury awarded JENNY £75 as a *solatium*.

Says the *Echo*: "The best way to serve a good cause is to become a martyr to it. A London magistrate was the other day run over by a cab, and we sincerely hope that he may soon recover from the injuries received. But it is a matter for congratulation to the public that this deplorable accident may not improbably work a revolution. Mr. KNOX yesterday, in deciding on a case in which a woman had been run over, referred to Mr. TYRWHITT'S accident, and declared that in the interest of the public he would not inflict fines in such cases, but send the offenders for trial. When is that bishop or railway director, whose death is to save us from railway accidents, going to get himself killed?"

The following quotations from BYRON'S "Ode to Napoleon Bonaparte" are appropriate just now:

> This done! But yesterday a king
> And armed with kings to strive,
> And now thou art a nameless thing,
> So abject, yet alive?
>
> * * * * * * *
>
> If thou hadst died as honor dies,
> Some new Napoleon might arise
> To shame the world again.
> But who would soar the solar height
> To set in such a starless night?

A German ship Captain writes from Hong Kong on 31st August: "The excitement here is indescribable; about $12,000 (18,000 thalers) have been already subscribed for the wounded—an enormous sum for the few Germans in Hong Kong. No business is going on; English and neutral vessels are lying idle, like ourselves. The Chinese rejoice at the German victories. When the Taipings of the great Hongs meet a German, they cry out, 'Hei a! your country No. 1,' and so forth."

An English paper tells the following good story apropos of the new postal cards which have been discussed and 'cussed in England for some months past:

> "The Germans have their post cards as well as we, and abuse the new institution in about the same manner. At Dresden a gentleman received a card some weeks ago, conveying the following message: 'I lost my purse, yesterday, at the Elbe baths, with three napoleons in it. I dropped it close to the water-mark, where it must lie still. As you are a good diver, pray go a-bathing with me this evening at 6.' The gentleman kept the appointment, and was surprised to see two or three post-men go into the baths just before him. Having undressed he went out to the platform, and there his astonishment increased; for, in spite of the unusual hour, there were numbers of men there, some of whom it needed not the sight of the Post-office uniforms in the undressing-rooms to proclaim Post-office clerks, for they were well-known faces from the receiving counters. They all kept near the water-mark, a place generally very little frequented, and took uncommon long dives. The writer of the card was sitting at a little distance, evidently enjoying the sight. As the disappointed clerks returned from their acquatic search they found an inscription in chalk on the door: 'Strict secrecy observed with regard to all postal communications.' It was only then that they perceived that they had been made the butt of a joke."

Important to Tax-Payers.

The Receiver of City and County taxes will receive envelopes containing checks for the payment of taxes now due, dated Nov. 30, if handed into the office previous to the 20th inst. The envelopes should be indorsed "Nov. 30." The amount received for taxes during the week ending 11th inst., was $777,750 91.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK. SUNDAY, NOV. 13, 1870.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
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Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

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Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.

Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items, with word "advertisement" prefixed, 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

King WILLIAM telegraphed to the Queen on Friday the fact of the recapture of Orleans by the French. He explained that Gen. VON DER TANN was obliged to retire from the city before a superior force of the enemy, whom he fought as he retreated to Toury. He had, however, been promptly reinforced from Chartres and other directions. On the same day the defeated General telegraphed to the Prussian head-quarters at Versailles that there had been no further advance of the army in his front. The *Moniteur* at Tours yesterday gave further particulars of the recent engagements. Gen. PALLIERES is given the credit of having done the best work. With the veteran troops he stormed the Prussians, who were in a strong position, and drove them triumphantly before him. Gen. BARRILLE also performed a creditable part. He placed himself at the head of the Gardes Mobiles, who had wavered a little at first under the heavy artillery fire of the enemy, and bravely broke through the lines. Very many of the soldiers distinguished themselves by their heroism. A lot of prisoners, captured in the battles before Orleans, passed through Tours yesterday, and so excited the people that a riot was with difficulty prevented. As it was, many of the prisoners were assaulted, and all were violently hooted at. They were bound for the south of France.

Six thousand German troops are said to be marching on Montmédy, and the renewal of the bombardment of that town is consequently expected. The little town of Achy, near Beauvais, in the Department of Oise, has been plundered by the Prussians, and it is asserted that outrages are being elsewhere committed. A large Prussian force entered Bonnières on Friday, but, according to a Rouen dispatch, they were soon driven out, with loss, by the Gardes Mobiles and the Francs-Tireurs.

BISMARCK gives his version of the late negotiations for an armistice in a circular to the representatives of North Germany in foreign States. He asserts that King WILLIAM was most eager for peace, and that hopes that propositions which could be accepted might be made were excited by the appointment of M. THIERS to the mission. BISMARCK proposed a truce for four weeks in order that the elections might be held, the position of the respective armies meanwhile to be fixed. But THIERS declared that the revictualing of Paris was an indispensable condition, and this would not be granted, as it would, in effect, be giving up the advantages gained in two months' prosecution of the war. Subsequently an offer for a short truce was made, but not accepted. BISMARCK infers from this that the present French Government is afraid to insult the people, and only made advances looking to peace to satisfy and quiet the neutral Powers. A dispatch from Tours says the Government there does not regard the ruptures in the negotiations as final.

Reports regarding the bombardment of Paris are contradictory. One dispatch from Berlin says that it has been decided at headquarters at Versailles not to bombard the city, as it will be "starved out" within a month; and another, on the strength of the Berlin *Cross Gazette*, that the fire on Paris will open soon....From London, it is reported that the rumor that Russia has asked for a revision of the treaty of 1856, is unfounded; and that fresh rumors are rife of a rupture between BISMARCK and VON BEUST. The German official report of the capture of Verdun gives as the total number of officers taken prisoners, 163, and war material, 136 guns, 23,000 rifles, and a quantity of ammunition. ....The Crown Prince of Prussia has been made a Field Marshal of Russia.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The London *Examiner* rejoices at the prospect of Gen. SCHENCK going to England, and effecting a speedy settlement of the *Alabama* claims....The Liverpool Autumn Race Meeting closed on Friday. The cup was won by Mr. JOHNSTONE'S *Exciseman*, against whom the betting was nine to one....There has been a heavy snow-storm in the north of England....The carrying of arms has been prohibited in the parishes of Templemore and Kilbride, Ireland ....The Mont Cenis tunnel is expected to be completed in December....The Duke of AOSTA reviewed the Italian squadron, at Naples, on Friday....A bill to extend the suffrage has been introduced in the Belgian Chambers.

GENERAL.

The Rock Island and St. Louis Railway has been completed so as to open a direct route from St. Louis to the southern part of Illinois, and make connections to Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

A jury has awarded Mr. BROOKS and wife $8,000 damages against the town of Somerville, Mass., for personal injuries done plaintiffs by a defect in the highway.

The Bobbin-works of SPRAGUE & Co., at Lawrence, Mass., were set on fire, early yesterday morning, and property destroyed valued at $125,000.

DAVID GIBSON & CO., liquor-dealers, of Cincinnati, have failed, with liabilities amounting to $600,000.

The floor of HALL & DRAPER'S stable and riding-school, in Boston, gave way yesterday, and one man and several horses were killed.

A fire in San Francisco, on Friday night, destroyed buildings valued at $80,000.

JARVIS WILLIAMS, of the firm of HINCKLEY & WILLIAMS, locomotive builders, of Boston, died yesterday, as also did A. G. PECK, a prominent dry goods merchant of the same city.

Four of the California railroad robbers have been arrested and a portion of the money recovered.

A judge of election at Richmond was arrested, yesterday, for violation of the Fifteenth Amendment in refusing to receive the vote of a negro.

In the case of Mayor CHAHOON, of Richmond, a writ of error has been granted, which takes the decision before the Court of Appeals for revision.

SAMUEL MARBLE is under arrest at Plaiston, N. H., for beating and kicking his wife to death.

It is reported that the English mission has been offered to Gen. SCHENCK, of Ohio.

The argument for the defense of the Mary Mohrman murder case, at Philadelphia, was begun yesterday.

A repeater has been arrested at East Cambridge, Mass.

The Police made 1,427 arrests during last week.

The Dangers Ahead for Prussia.

Every day now added to the continuance of the present war deepens the regret that peace was not concluded after Sedan. A united Germany, strong from the prestige of well-earned victories, but stronger from the exercise of a sublime moral restraint, would then have taken its place in Europe with scarce a wish adverse to its integrity and permanence. Republican France could have found no excuse for revenging defeats which the Empire provoked, and for which the Empire was alone responsible. Europe could have seen no danger in the supremacy of a Power which was equally redoubtable in battle, and moderate in the hour of victory. But Prussia failed to see that the object of the war was accomplished with the dethronement of the man who challenged her, and chose to seek in the humiliation of a defeated nation the best security for herself and her allies. There were, doubtless, many weighty reasons to justify such a course, but it becomes daily more clear that there were reasons still more cogent that ought to have been heard against it. Rightly or wrongly, the democracy of Europe have, since the events of the 4th of September, made the quarrel of France their own. It is fifty-five years since Prussia, Austria, and Russia bound themselves by the somewhat mysterious bond known as the Holy Alliance, to aid each other in repressing what they called "the revolution," in their respective territories. The bond was long since laid aside, but the foe it was designed to circumvent, continues to exist in ever-increasing vigor. European democracy, in its republican phase, knows no country, and no race. Mr. DISRAELI may have somewhat exaggerated the energy and secrecy of its associations, when he delineated the *Madre Natura*, but the type is in the main faithful to its many originals. Prussia has contemptuously defied this sleepless and ubiquitous foe, and for many years to come the political enthusiasts of every country in Europe will watch for a joint in her armor through which to strike a vital blow at her supremacy abroad, or her internal peace.

A Power that has proved relentless in conquest is not one to attract the confidence of its neighbors. No single nation in Europe dare now to attack a united Germany, but the very completeness of her triumph will be made the pretence for leagues, offensive and defensive, among the States that have cause to regard her either with hatred or with fear. Greatness that has chosen to lean on the sword and the sword alone, cannot afford to lay its prop aside. Germany will have, for a period that at present seems indefinite, to bear the burdens of an armed peace, and such a weight will impair both the development and the tranquillity of the people. The Confederation will be under deep obligations to the HOHENZOLLERNS, but while time may efface the remembrance of the heroic example they set, it will only make stronger the impatience under the burdens their policy has imposed. There is a Nemesis that attends unrelenting hostility which, for the sake of humanity and civilization, it were to be wished that Prussia should avoid, but which it seems the determined purpose of her present rulers to provoke.

Types of Modern Preachers.

The late Rev. H. M. WAGNER, whose death we recorded the other day, was a very fair type of one class of preachers—not confined to any Church in particular, but to be found in every sect, and in every part of the world. Rev. FREDERICK W. ROBERTSON, toward whom Mr. WAGNER was so unjust, was the type of another class—far more rare, unfortunately for mankind, than the men of the Wagner school. The latter regard the office of the ministry as a mere profession, or a matter of business. In the Episcopal Church in England, they are frequently brought up to it by their parents, because some relative has a valuable gift in his possession—sometimes because the young man appears to be fit for nothing else. They preach their Sunday sermons in a hard, dull, matter of fact way, and seem to have no living or intense familiarity with any of the great truths which form the subject of their discourses.

Rev. FREDERICK W. ROBERTSON was a man of very different character. That his sermons have been productive of so much good is to be traced primarily to the fact that he was himself one of the most earnest, single-minded, and devout of Christian men—but partly also to his deep sympathy with the sorrows and trials incidental to this life, and to his firm belief that in religion alone could be found a solace for every affliction. This was, and is, the great secret of his power. The ordinary minister of religion goes to the mother who has just lost her child, and tells her that she does wrong to mourn, that she is repining at the will of One who can do nothing wrong, and other truths—if they are truths—of a similar kind. Mr. ROBERTSON, on the other hand, used to speak to the sufferers more in the spirit of his Master, who went about healing the sick, restoring the dead to life, and comforting all who were in tribulation. His sermons were an earnest protest against the theory that great sorrows are sent *purposely* to chasten the spirit. He never denied the existence of overwhelming causes of grief. He never told his congregation that it was their duty to rejoice while the iron entered into their souls. He described the world as he found it, and hence it is that his influence has always been so great with men—especially with working men and the poor. *Their* sufferings never failed to move him deeply. One of his friends describes him toward the close of his life, when himself afflicted with a most painful illness, walking one night three miles, "through such a storm as *Lear* was out in, to visit a poor disconsolate old man, who seemed to have shut himself out from human sympathies, and therefore all the more enlisted ROBERTSON'S." It was his profound insight into all the trials incidental to our mortal lot which have rendered his name dear to thousands who never looked upon his face. There are sermons of ROBERTSON'S which, when you have once read, you can never forget—they haunt the memory afterward like a strain of music, or like the recollection of those days when the good in life seemed always near, and the evil afar off.

Mr. ROBERTSON spoke from the heart, and to the heart—he never preached for effect; never tried to draw a large audience by preaching "sensational" sermons; never jested in the pulpit. He was always profoundly dissatisfied with his own work. His sympathies went not toward the rich so much as toward all who were "poor and in misery." The bent of his mind is seen in the following passage from one of his letters: "I confess the awful mystery of life, and the perplexity which hangs around the question what it is, and what it all means. Nevertheless, I am persuaded—as persuaded as of anything I can be in this world—that the meaning is good, and not evil—good, I trust, to the individual as well as to the whole. There is a wondrous alchemy in time and the power of God to transmute our faults, errors, sorrows—nay, our sins themselves—into golden blessings." And again he writes, "The deep undertone of this world is sadness, a solemn bass occurring at measured intervals, and heard through all other tones. Ultimately, all the strains of this world's music resolve themselves into that tone; and I believe that, rightly felt, the cross, and the cross alone, interprets the mournful mystery of life—the sorrow of the highest, the Lord of life; the result of error and sin, but ultimately remedial, purifying, and exalting."

Between such men as Mr. WAGNER and Mr. ROBERTSON there is no sort of resemblance. The one flings out dry husks before a hungry people, and tells them to eat and be satisfied. The other gives them, as it were, food from Heaven. Which of these types prevails most largely in our own community? Let all who attend places of worship today answer the question for themselves.

The Other Side of the Story.

The curious reader afar off must often be led to believe that the region toward the setting sun is the veritable Goshen, the land flowing with milk and honey. The pictures are full of variety, but are alike in being bounteously suggestive of the fertile, the salubrious, and the picturesque. The statistics that accompany these airy photographs are sometimes no less remarkable. Like the stomach of *Wolsey*, or the voluptuousness of *Malcolm*, they are apt to be unbounded by any known precedents, and so to be as staggering to credulity as the diamond fields of South Africa. Still, we know that these fairy tales, as the children say, often "come true." The practical danger lies in believing that they will always do so. We printed some rather disappointing facts, a short time back, of a new Western town called Greeley, and, subsequently, some astonishing details of productiveness furnished by Gov. McCOOK, of Colorado. As a companion to these, our attention has been drawn to the story of a disappointed, but straightforward and apparently trustworthy settler, who writes from Iowa.

This witness is a New-England man, and knows how New-England people live. He went West to improve his condition and get rich. In this purpose he was not successful, and his tale is to be taken with whatever salt this fact warrants. He says, however, that he has no land to sell, and does not wish to buy any, and has no interest save that of truth, either to puff or decry the country around him. His original purpose was to buy "one of the beautiful prairie homes that Eastern people hear so much about;" and the result of his observation has been that "there is no part of the United States that has been so highly pictured and overdone, and advertised like some of the patent medicines in vogue, as this whole Western country." In the County of Hamilton, Iowa, where he has lived for the last year, he has "yet to see the first good farm building." He pertinently asks, if this is so rich a country, why have not the farmers who have been here ten years or more, grown well off? Instead of the delightful prairie homes of which there is so much talk, these farmers live in "miserable little things which they call houses, about 16 by 24, without any cellar to protect vegetables or other eatables," and surrounded by every appearance of poverty.

Every man, he proceeds to tell us, is a land-dealer in some form or another; and all continually "crack up" the fertility of the soil and the amazing prospects of their particular bit of it. If you ask them how much wheat they raise to the acre, they say this was a bad year—only half a crop everywhere. Should you ask what it was the year before: "Well it was so wet we didn't raise a good crop." Well, the year before that? "Oh, that was the grasshopper year—they ate up everything. But *next year* we shall have a 'bully' crop." Our informant goes on to insist that the accounts of great yields in his section are either exaggerated or highly exceptional, and that the bleak hills of New-England, among which he passed his boyhood, are in fact, and year by year, as productive as the rolling prairies of the West. The average wheat product of Iowa for this year will not exceed, he predicts, fifteen bushels to the acre, or that of corn, thirty-five bushels to the acre. As to land, few buyers can get back their first investment. He knows a man who paid $1,280, fifteen years ago, for 160 acres; has paid taxes regularly, and improved so that his land has cost him over $4,000; and the best offer he can now get for his property is $8 per acre, one-quarter down and the rest on time. More than half the soil of Iowa, he declares, is held by non-residents, whose land has cost them, reckoning taxes and interest, double what they could get for it if they tried to sell. It is true that there is a great immigration there, and every one who comes has an interest to have some one else do the same; and so the game goes on. But if you ask people to say candidly if they find the West anything like what they expected the answer ninety-nine times in a hundred will be "no." Only, like the fox in the fable who lost his tail, they wish to get others in the same trap. So they do not tell their Eastern friends, when they boast of their large crops, that they get perhaps only fifty or seventy-five cents a bushel for wheat, and thirty to forty-five cents for corn. Neither do they tell that they have to pay more for everything a farmer has to buy, and to take less for all a farmer has to sell, than in the older States.

It will be objected that these are the reports of a disappointed man, and such is plainly enough the fact. Nevertheless he has no visible motive for deception. He has not, like Mr. Hannibal Chollop and his friends, got lots to sell, and so sees no potent cause why his neighborhood should "jest be cracked up." Indeed if the backs of the folk in his vicinage are as "easy riz" as were those of the enlightened people of "Eden," it is conceivable that our correspondent may regret his frankness. And that there is much truth in what he says, and that it conveys a wholesome caution, we do not doubt. It is quite clear that the vast grain supplies of the West come from no niggardly soil. It is also obvious that there must be great stretches of land to which this affluence of production is unknown. But the projectors and managers of railways and other real estate speculators have a direct interest in blinking these exceptions, and in spreading the belief that the whole West is a huge and glorious garden, where the minimum of work is perennially to be rewarded with the maximum of profit. Let intending emigrants remember that all is not gold that glitters, and look carefully at both sides of the shield before making the resolution which is to determine their future fate.

A Hero in His Element.

It is an old and a true proverb that prophets are seldom honored in their own country. Friday morning's Police reports furnished a fresh illustration of this trite adage. Philadelphia was once happy in the possession of an upright and valuable citizen named HAGGERTY, familiarly known among those who loved him as "Jim" HAGGERTY. Mr. HAGGERTY is a prophet of that new dispensation which seeks to restore to virtue its good old signification of manliness by substituting muscle for morality, and making might the arbiter of right. He is a sturdy reactionist against that feeble religion of the present whose principle is forgiveness of injuries, and submission to constituted authority. Laws, in his simple but energetic code, were made to be violated, and the law-abiding to be punished. Naturally his emphatic enunciation, and his still more forcible practice of these principles, brought Mr. HAGGERTY into frequent conflict with numbers of his fellow-citizens in that peaceful community, and finally arrayed against him the entire influence of a stupid and illiberal public opinion. His mediæval virtues acquired a degree of unpopularity approaching odium, his privileges were invaded, his right to indulge in his favorite athletic sports was curtailed, his liberty of speech and action was everywhere restrained. Against this oppression he protested resolutely; his knife, his pistol, his slung-shot, were plied with tenfold vigor, until, taking the usual refuge of weak minds against irrefutable argument, Philadelphia was irritated into banishing him under penalty of nine years' imprisonment. As often happens, the apparent misfortune was in reality the beginning of his success. Like an illustrious character of history, whom in some respects he remotely resembles, banishment was indeed but freedom from daily contact with the things he loathed. His great soul exulted in escape from the cramping littleness of a provincial life, and yearned for a more congenial and enlightened sphere. Naturally he turned his eyes and steps to our own glorious Metropolis, where the worth of thews is rightly estimated as an element in political economy, and where the miserable tyranny of mind has at last been overthrown.

Here, we scarcely need to inform our readers, Mr. HAGGERTY'S merits are appreciated, and his brief sojourn has been a succession of triumphs. Space would fail us to enumerate the number of heads he has "put on," and of noses he has taken off, in the practice of that impromptu surgery which is so prominent a feature of his creed. Nor are we prepared at this moment to specify the many lucrative offices wherewith our municipal authorities have, no doubt, rewarded his modest worth. We prefer rather to dwell on the heroic side of his character, to record his triumph over insolent opposition, to dwell on the aptness of that rebuke which he administered to the adverse prophet, Mr. WILLIAM VARLEY, more widely celebrated as Reddy the Blacksmith, to glory with pardonable elation over that last crowning exploit, where, like a Paladin of old, he charged almost single-handed into the stronghold of his foes, and smote them hip and thigh, dealing out to the champion wrestler and the champion light-weight at once, that discomfiture which they had so often dealt to others. There is no reasonable bounds to his ambition, and when one or two similar achievements shall have demonstrated beyond cavil his capacity for ruling, and proved the Democratic soundness of his principles, we shall look to see him Sheriff, Assemblyman, Mayor, or Alderman at least.

In the meantime there will be, of course, many narrow-minded and obstinate persons who will revile Mr. HAGGERTY, and say that he is a ruffian, whose crimes have hitherto been condoned only by the circumstance that they injured his fellow-ruffians. Impunity, they may say, will presently embolden him to attack honest men as well, and, in dread of that contingency, they will question the moral right of any community to turn loose its convicted felons on the world. A righteous man, these cavillers will argue, when he finds that his dog is mad, or savage, and dangerous to life, does not turn him into his neighbor's field, but shoots him, or at least muzzles and chains him up. And Philadelphia, they will contend, committed an act of at least doubtful charity in setting free a desperate villain, to prey upon a neighboring city which lacks even the ordinary defenses of the law. This is what the prejudiced will aver. But Philadelphia will not care, and we are sure Mr. HAGGERTY will not, and why should we? Have we not just voted approval of Mr. HAGGERTY'S system?

The Joy of Prophecy.

Most people of feeling and intelligence lament the butchery and destruction of the current European war, but there are some, it seems, of an opposite mind. Among these, according to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, is Dr. CUMMING, who finds consolation for slaughter and ruin in the fulfillment of his prophecies. Late events he affirms to be indisputable and triumphant verifications of what he has predicted. Since the occupation of Rome by the Italians there can be no doubt, he declares, as to who is the "Beast;" and then he inquires, what has become of the "Keeper of the Beast?"—meaning the unfortunate prisoner of Wilhelmshoehe. The kind of satisfaction which is derived from sources like this is intelligible enough and common enough, and yet it is not a thing either to admire or to envy. We are told that there is a certain comfort to be derived from the misfortunes of our friends, and the amount, if not the quality, of satisfaction to be had from the sufferings of our enemies should perhaps be adequately proportioned. The enemies of the truth, being naturally also those of Dr. CUMMING, we can easily understand his pleasure in their discomfiture. It is to be apprehended, however, that exultation over his own inspired foresight pitches the note of this joy higher than would have been its range under ordinary circumstances. Most people are complacent enough when able to say "I told you so" of any possible human event; but when this ability extends to the accomplished prediction of events ordered by Providence, complacency is apt to swell into elation. Dr. CUMMING may be happy in the belief that he is not destined to be an "inheritor of unfulfilled renown." Yet there is but one drop of bitterness to his honey, which is that people may refuse to acknowledge the identity of the "Beast" or his "Keeper," or, recognizing these, that they may decline to own the singular merit or originality of Dr. CUMMING. It is, however, not unfrequently the fate of greatness to be maligned, or imperfectly understood, and we doubt not that Dr. CUMMING will draw consolation from the sources that have stood him in such good stead in the absence of those universal conflagrations which, according to his calculations, ought several times ere this to have consumed the world and all it contains.

Elopements and Duels.

"The Rivals," which BYRON declared to be the best comedy in the language, presents a picture of social life and customs which nowadays it is hard to realize. Not yet a hundred years have lent us their gathered wisdom, barely the space of two generations has intervened since such a life was possible, and such a society as is there represented really existed. And yet, today, the languishing maiden, whose ideal of a happy marriage is incomplete without an elopement, and those gallant rufflers, who fight a duel about nothing before breakfast as nonchalantly as one now takes a constitutional walk, are, to our staid modern habits, beings of another sphere. Now, at least, in our cold, practical business world, we have outgrown the nonsense of elopements. The Lydia Languish of the period courts publicity instead of shunning it. Marriage to her is robbed of half its significance unless it is celebrated by a popular minister in a fashionable church, and before a throng of gaping spectators. The social stir and notoriety, the glory of figuring in the newspapers, she ranks above all the brief poetry and sweet terrors of a moonlight flitting. Her lover is equally changed, and Bob Acres himself could not be more averse to dueling. Or, if like that valorous gentleman, he should be persuaded that he must take up arms for his mistress' sweet sake, the pen, which is mightier than the sword, is commonly his most dangerous weapon, and the field of battle, in most cases, finds itself in the Police Court.

Life at the present day is too short and too busy for indulgence in such genteel accomplishments as elopement and dueling, which appertain only to elegant leisure. So they have gradually fallen into disrepute. But in this, as in some other things, the worn-out habits of their elders are eagerly adopted by the rising generation. The days and nights of the young are altogether given, as would seem from our criminal statistics, to the ruder pastimes of arson, burglary and murder, or even to the tempting joys of highway robbery and precocious intoxication. They have leisure to spare for the cultivation of the lighter graces which adorn and elevate mankind. And among these the two agreeable practices we have mentioned seem to commend themselves with especial force to the juvenile mind. Not very long ago we recorded a premature elopement in Michigan, wherein the hero and heroine were aged respectively five and four. And now from Wisconsin comes the still more romantic story of a real duel fought by two little boys for love of a lady fair,—the lady in question being of a very tender age. The weapons used were shot-guns, and one of the combatants, we are told, was severely wounded. If this sort of thing should spread, and in the present temper of our youth it seems not unlikely, teaching the young idea how to shoot will assume altogether a novel significance. Indeed, looking at some recent occurrences in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, it is not improbable that that is the only sort of teaching they may feel inclined before long to submit to. We shall have class-standing regulated by a resort to the code of honor, and instructors who have ventured to impose educational discipline called on to render the satisfaction usual among gentlemen. Even that, perhaps, would be found an improvement on the more summary process now in favor of stoning to death without any notice at all.

MINOR TOPICS.

Paris is not to be bombarded, it appears. The civilized world, of all shades of sympathy, will rejoice at the news. Nor, should the resolution be adhered to, can we fail to give the Germans due credit for the magnanimity which such forbearance implies. It is far from being of the same kind of generosity which their weakness on the sea impelled them to propose to introduce into the naval part of the struggle. The Prussians hold positions from which serious damage could be inflicted on the city by their heavy artillery. The sentiments of a large section of the German Press are moreover fairly represented by the official *Cross Gazette*, which stigmatizes the sparing of Paris as "false generosity." Let us hope that on this occasion the counter statement of the Berlin journal may not be the true one, and that history may have at least one distinguished trait of generosity to record with reference to the Prussian treatment of the French Republic.

In point of moral restraint, the French have compared very badly with their opponents in the present war. The wholesale expulsion of Germans from France was an act which no considerations of policy, and certainly no dictates of common justice, could be held to excuse. Since then we have had repeated examples of a species of national ferocity entirely unworthy of a generous people, which have been exhibited in the popular reception of German prisoners. In today's telegrams will be found a repetition of the same phase of popular feeling in the hooting and insults with which the mob at Tours greeted the prisoners taken at Orleans. It is no doubt easier to keep one's temper under continuous success than frequent defeat, but the reputation for native courtesy and generosity must depart along with other French traditions if this sort of thing is to become invariable.

To complete the utter discredit and weakness into which the foreign policy of England has lately fallen, it only needed that her statesmen should resort to international jugglery to relieve them of a grave national responsibility. The *Alabama* claimants naturally impatient for the liquidation of their losses, have, it appears, sounded the British Government on the subject, and have found them quite disposed "to buy up the claims, and thus take the question out of the control of the United States authorities." The device is so utterly puerile that it is difficult to believe that it could have been entertained even by British diplomatists. Probably the present ventilation of this aspect of the question is merely intended to act as a spur to the resolution of our Government to exact the full measure of reparation which the nation as well as the individual sufferers have a right to expect.

Revelations like those elicited at the inquest yesterday into the death of the alleged victim of the malpractice of Dr. EVANS serve to give a slender insight into the nameless abominations that lie under the outside crust of our City life. Whether this man be found guilty or not of the grave charges that are made against him, every one knows that the class of which he, at present, stands as the representative, is a numerous one in New-York, that every consideration of justice and public morality demands that a strict inquiry should be made into the mysteries of secret medical practice, and that while the authorities content themselves by waiting for actual victims of such treatment, the chances of rooting out the evil are of the slighest possible kind.

The French fleet seems, after all, destined to play a part in the war, which will do something to redeem its consistent inactivity. A few wretched German merchantmen have, up till now, been the very inadequate trophies of the navy that was marshaled at Cherbourg with much pomp and circumstance. It would be difficult to say why disinterested observers look with tolerable indifference at the impending bombardment of Hamburg, while they view with a feeling approaching to horror the possibility of the same catastrophe happening to Paris. Such, however, is the fact, and it is one which involves sundry grave reflections. What effect the bringing of the war to the door of the Germans may have in stimulating a desire for peace remains to be seen.

The San Francisco papers have been moralizing over an attempted murder in high life, and thereupon take occasion to remark upon the prevailing looseness of social ethics in the Golden City. The *Bulletin* remarks "if society will tolerate the gambler and the *roué*, will even receive them on an equality, at least, with its best members, why should we be surprised that women are frail and men infirm and untrue?" Why indeed! But it may be some comfort to the censors of the Pacific slope to know that bad as their case appears to be, they are in a state of virgin innocence when compared with what we have reached in New-York. We not only tolerate the gambler and *roué*, but we go out of our way to do him honor, and our social leaders press forward to assist at his triumph. We have ceased to be surprised at results so trifling as those indicated by our contemporary, and are only capable of astonishment that anybody should hint at the attainment of anything higher and better.

While Mr. GLADSTONE was making himself, the other evening, the mouthpiece of the smug satisfaction of the British shop-keeper that he did not participate in the misfortunes of his neighbor over the way, there might have been found in the slums of eastern London a grim contradiction to the theory that neutrality and immunity from danger were convertible terms. The Registrar-General has solemnly warned those who control the sanitary government of the English metropolis that "the sieges and battles going on are dangerous to the public health of Europe." Scarlet fever at present numbers its two hundred victims every week in London, and the same impotent statesmanship that has made the foreign policy of Great Britain contemptible, finds its counterpart in the incompetency of the Home Office, which sits by with folded hands, while the advanced guard of pestilence is giving earnest of the arrival of a great curse to the country.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Amusements of the Week.

Little novelty is to be recorded of Metropolitan places of amusement during the week. At Niblo's Garden the repetition of familiar English operas has been relieved by a performance of Mr. BRISTOW'S "Rip Van Winkle," of which we have already written. Wallack's has been well filled by the attraction of old comedies, acted in a manner worthy of the theatre. HOLCROFT'S "Road to Ruin" is to be given here to-morrow night, and this, with repeats of "John Bull" and "The Serious Family," will keep the boards for the week to come. After this the two new comedies, "Birth" and "Coquettes," are promised, although a hint is given that the always-admired "School for Scandal" may for a night or two intervene. The thirteenth week of Mr. JEFFERSON'S marvelous interpretation of "Rip Van Winkle" has been reached at Booth's, and still we have no diminution to record in the number of the audiences. Nothing new is underlined at this house, nor is there any need of it. At the Fifth-avenue "Man and Wife" passes to-morrow night into its tenth week, which, we observe, the management intend making the last. "Fernande" is to be revived here soon, but before its production the frequenters of this fashionable little house will have the opportunity of enjoying the "Hunchback" and the "Heir at Law." It is understood that Miss AGNES ETHEL will effect her re-entrance in the former piece as *Julia*. The many friends of this clever and ambitious young actress will be glad to see her in a test character which affords scope for the fullest display of her abilities. The Grand Opera-house has diversified its bills of late by presenting three Grand Duchesses on the same night—an embarrassment of riches only possible to so affluent an establishment as this—and by similar alternations in the cast of "Le Petit Faust." To-morrow night will be sung here OFFENBACH'S "Les Brigands," which has been long in preparation, and is promised on a scale of unusual splendor. Miss EDWIN'S pleasant band-box in Broadway gains quite perceptibly on the liking of play-goers. Messrs. LEFFINGWELL and BECKETT now constitute the chief comic attractions, and such pieces as the comic opera of the "Blind Beggars" and the burlesque of "Aladdin" are found attractive for matinées. To-morrow CRAVEN'S comedy called "Billiards" will be played, and other fresh works are in preparation. Most cheerful audiences are thronging the Olympic, where "Wee Willie Winke" is represented eight times a week. The spectators at the Fourteenth-street Theatre are increasing in number, and we doubt not that the performances of "Charlotte Corday"—which we believe to be a play new to local playgoers—will fill the house on and after to-morrow night. At Wood's Museum, too, the condition of affairs, although very satisfactory, is likely to be much improved. To-morrow evening Mr. HARRY BECKETT and Miss ELIZA WEATHERSBY will appear with Misses THOMPSON, LONGMORE, and the company which has acted there for some time, and the new burlesque of "Paris, or The Apple of Discord" will be presented by the reinforced troupe. The institution of English opera entertainments for the usual afternoon performances will also prove a fresh element of attractiveness to the house. Mr. WOOD has engaged Misses EMMA HOWSON and MINNIE WALTON and Messrs BAKER, HARRISON, MALLETTE and FRED. LYSTER—who constituted, we believe, in the Eastern States, the Lyster Comic Opera Troupe—and these artists will interpret, in turn, every part of the lengthened repertory. They are to sing every afternoon except that of Saturday. This week a version of "La Grande Duchesse" is the piece selected. The New-York Circus is doing a fine business. The performances are excellent of their kind and the resort is a delightful one for children as well as for their elders. To-morrow the "great equestrian cynocephalus" whose feats are said to equal fully those of the departed quadrumanous rider, will make his first bow in the ring. A general change of programme is also promised.

AFFAIRS AT NIBLO'S.

The English opera troupe having entertained for three weeks past the frequenters of Niblo's, closed their engagement at that house last evening. In the afternoon, "The Bohemian Girl" was sung in presence of a very large audience, and at night "Rip Van Winkle" was given. BALFE'S opera always pleases, and for general excellence no rendering could excel that it has had during the present season. Yesterday, Miss FANNIE GOODWIN once more represented the *Gipsy Queen*, and she renewed, by perceptible improvement, the promise of a strong, firm and extended soprano voice and a very expressive face first held out as to the position she will eventually attain to. *Arline* was personated, as hitherto, by Miss ROSE HERSEE, whose *filet de voix*—it would be ungallant to offer a translation of the term, since none could render its exact sense—is managed with consummate art. As for Mr. BRISTOW'S opera, its success has increased nightly, and we should not be surprised if at a future date an actual "run" were gotten for it. To-morrow, melodrama will take the place of opera at Niblo's, and "The Rapparee" will be produced. No pains will be spared to present Mr. BOUCICAULT'S freshest play in a suitable manner. The company whose services have been secured is as strong as could be gathered, and the scenery and music will be quite new. The characters in "The Rapparee" are distributed thus:

Roderick O'Malley	Frank Mayo
Gen. Glenkel	Mark Smith
Ulick McMurragh	L. R. Shewell
The Doctor, a Rapparee	Vining Bowers
Portis Duquesne	Theo. Hamilton
Col. O'Hara	Alex. Fitzgerald
Grace, O'Hara's daughter	Mrs. Clara Jennings
Patrice, her sister	Miss Virginia Buchanan

Musical.

FIRST REHEARSAL OF THE PHILHARMONIC.

On Friday the first rehearsal of the New-York Philharmonic Society took place at the Academy of Music. The attendance was fashionable, although hardly as numerous as on the occasion of the opening rehearsal of last season. Much interest was, however, manifested in the performance, and doubtless this will increase as the season progresses. The programme of Friday was a very fine one. It consisted of BEETHOVEN'S No. 8 Symphony, SCHUBERT'S "Unfinished" Symphony, and WAGNER'S overture "Tannhäuser." Notwithstanding the many interruptions and repetitions necessarily incident to a rehearsal, these selections were listened to with great pleasure. The beauty and peculiar charm of BEETHOVEN'S work require no present encomium at our hands. To this and the other compositions rendered we shall endeavor to do some justice on hearing them from the Society in their perfected shape. The directors of the Philharmonic have issued a request to which they desire extended publicity to be given. We therefore append it, while fully indorsing its propriety:

> "Earnest complaints have been made to the directors of the annoyance, not to say the absolute pain, occasioned to real lovers of music, by those who enter and take their seats during the performance. The directors, therefore, respectfully ask that those who may honor the concerts or rehearsals with their presence will endeavor to arrive at the Academy and to be seated a few moments before the concert is to commence, and that if unable to do so, they will have the goodness not to enter the auditorium during the actual performance of music. At the close of each movement or composition there will be a pause, during which those who may be late can enter and take their seats without interfering with the enjoyment of others."

MISCELLANEOUS CONCERTS.

In consequence of the pressure of political news, the concerts given by Mr. JEROME HOPKINS and by Miss HENRIETTA MARKSTEIN last week passed unnoticed. Mr. HOPKINS, by his first entertainment this season, reasserted his presence in the field in which he has labored for some years already. His Orpheon schools, we are glad to learn, are prospering, and while the excellent results achieved by their teachings become more and more apparent, we note with satisfaction that the public is awakening to a sense of gratitude toward the artist whose unselfish toil has made the institution as stable as it was from the first useful. The concerts this season occur at Apollo Hall, and the value of the instruction Mr. HOPKINS imparts is fully shown at any one of the series....Miss MARKSTEIN'S concert, which was given at Association Hall, on Monday, attracted a very large audience. The young lady was assisted by Mr. Kopta, violinist; by Prof. Pinner, pianist; by Mr. Shoo, tenor, and by Mme. Hess, soprano. In clearness of execution a marked improvement was made manifest in Miss Markstein's performance, and, in fact, her command of the *technique* of the piano, is almost complete. It is imprudent, however, to compel Miss Markstein, who in years is still a child, to render Liszt's "Rhapsodie Hongroise." Compositions of this kind ought to be played in the spirit as well as in the letter.

Domestic Notes.

Miss Isabella Glyn has returned to New-York, and, we hear, will soon appear as *Cleopatra* at one of our City theatres. From this impersonation the public may safely anticipate uncommon gratification. It is one of the finest pieces of acting that has been seen on the modern stage. We are not yet advised at which house "Antony and Cleopatra" will be produced....Mr. Fechter has been playing *Hamlet* again in Boston. He has restored, we are told, the lines of the last scene omitted by him in New-York, and which a writer in a Boston magazine erroneously affirmed that he had spoken here....A young lady, an amateur of beauty and promise, will, it is reported, soon make her first public appearance at the Grand Opera-house in the old-fashioned, but effective and arduous character of *Mrs. Beverly* in the "Gamesters"....Miss Olive Logan will give her new lecture on "The Bright Side," at Steinway Hall, in this City, on the evening of Dec. 7. ....The great success of Miss Nilsson in Boston is the theme of all the journalists in that city. Columns of articles chanting the praise of the songstress might be reproduced. Some of the accounts of her concerts, indeed, are worth reprinting, because of the enthusiasm which pervades them. We need not henceforward seek in Paris the remarkable epithets which managers are wont to bestow upon artists whose arrival is being heralded. The *Post*, of Boston, is especially demonstrative in its admiration. Alluding to the second concert, it declares Miss Cary's throat to be "lined with molten pearls." The entrance of Miss Nilsson it thus describes: "The peerless Nilsson now made her appearance, resplendent in a pink silk dress, melting eyes, angelic countenance, and queenly modesty of manner." The singing of the scene from "Hamlet" was "one of those successes which, like some mountain peak that lifts itself far above the heads of all others in its range, first meets the eye and last lingers upon the memory. Nilsson may do much else, but she will never efface the recollection of this scene from 'Hamlet.' Into it she threw the intensity of her soul, the melody of her song, and the genius of her intellect. What wonder the audience broke out into a tempest of plaudits? What wonder that men swung their hats, that women waved their handkerchiefs, and that all hearts beat benisons on the head of this daughter of the North? It was natural, just, good, the fitting thing to do; and it was done." We hope Miss Nilsson was not seriously affected by the beating of benisons intended for her fair head. That she was not seems likely, for soon afterward she sang "The Last Rose of Summer" "with a delicacy and feeling that suggested equally the gems of Flora and of Song. It sunk softly into every ear, and welled out demonstratively into every hand. It was nature first and last and always. Its exquisite excellence brought her out in Gounod's 'Sing, Smile and Slumber,' and still later in the touching Swedish ballad 'Spring and Autumn;' and after that—a delightful elongation of silvery sweetness—in 'Home, Sweet Home.' The demand of the audience was a little excessive, it must be admitted, but it was met with a willingness, a grace and a spirit that will ever make Christina Nilsson a flowering memory in the hearts of all who heard her." The audience was at length dismissed, it concludes by telling us, to the "salubrious strains" of "The Coronation March." To the peril of the writer in the *Post*, Miss Nilsson sang thrice again in Boston, this week. On the first night the receipts almost reached $8,000, and the results of the after entertainments were almost as satisfying. Friday the company sang in Providence, and to-night they give a concert at North Bridgewater, Mass., in aid of the Swedish Lutheran Church in that vicinity. They visit Hartford on Wednesday....*Hamlet* has been produced at the Globe Theatre in Boston. The *Traveller* thus writes of the performance: "'*Hamlet*' was produced better than ever before on the Boston stage, and better, probably, than ever before on any stage in this country. The new scenery is magnificent, and the throne-room worthy of especial mention as being the finest set interior, beyond all comparison, ever yet seen here. The acting throughout was remarkably good. Mr. Fechter gave *Hamlet* with all his wonted fire and energy, improving somewhat, we think, on his performance of last season. Mr. Wallack's *Ghost* was inimitable, having all 'the majesty of buried Denmark,' while his delivery of the lines was given with marked effect and studied elegance. Mr. Le Moyne made an especial feature of *Polonius*, and impressed all by the excellence of his performance. Miss Leclercq gave that exquisitely-finished performance of *Ophelia* with which we had previously been made familiar, and Mrs. Jones was powerful as *Gertrude*. The weak spots in the cast were the *Laertes* of Mr. Vandenhoff, the *Grave-digger* of Mr. Leclercq, and the *Osric* of Mr. E. Kidder—the latter performance being scarcely worth notice."....Miss Kate Field lectures at the Globe Theatre Wednesday afternoon on "Charles Dickens—Author, Actor and Man."....Miss Emelie Eva Melville was married in San Francisco on Oct. 29, to Mr. Thomas Derby....Miss Augusta Dargon is the leading lady of the New-Orleans Varieties....A Boston contemporary supplies the gossip following: "Mr. Boucicault writes to Miss Lotta that her new play will be completed very soon. The noted dramatist is just out of the hands of a doctor, and has been permitted to resume his labors. Miss Braddon is to write a novel based on the incidents of the drama. She is most favorably impressed with the latter, and intends to make the novel her best production yet. It will be published in the United States and England simultaneously. The drama, however, will precede it by months, and we venture to assert it will be one of Boucicault's best efforts. He is very enthusiastic over it. There are some very marked characters in it. The incidents are striking, the situations effective, and the tableaus dramatic. Of course Lotta's is the lion's share. It will bring her fame and fortune. She pays a round price for the drama, but she will soon enough make it 'square' with the public"....The English opera troupe, until last night at Niblo's, sing this and next week at the Academy of Music in Philadelphia....The Misses Gottschalk gave an interesting and extremely successful concert in Philadelphia yesterday week. Misses Blanche and Clara returned to Europe last week, but Misses Celestine and Augustin remain here....Mr. J. S. Clarke continued last week at the Walnut-street Theatre, in Philadelphia....Mr. Frank Drew had reappeared at the Chestnut-street Theatre....Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence are reported beginning the season at the Savannah Theatre, under the management of Miss Laura Keene....Mr. McKee Rankin is acting "Rip Van Winkle" at the Louisville Opera-house....Mr. J. E. Owens was last week in Detroit....Mr. J. K. Emmet was last week in Buffalo....Mrs. Scott-Siddons was acting in Pittsburg, Penn...."The Rapparee" has been brought out at Aiken's Museum in Chicago....Miss Maggie Mitchell was last week at McVicker's Theatre....The Lingard troupe were acting at the Crosby Opera-house....Mme. Seebach was in Philadelphia last week....Mr. Forrest was about to act in Savannah....Mme. Methua-Scheller is performing in Omaha....Mrs. Bowers and Miss Lisa Weber are acting—at different theatres, of course—in Pittsburg....The French opera troupe has reached New-Orleans. M. Michot is not part of it however....Among recent visitors to Miss Nilsson were Longfellow, Holmes, Parton and other literary celebrities.

Foreign Notes.

"BIRTH."

The plot of Mr. T. W. Robertson's comedy of "Birth," now being acted as the great success in England, can be thus recounted: The first act introduces us to the premises of the great manufacturer, *Paul Hewitt*, close to the domain of the *Earl of Eagleclyffe*, who is the victim equally of pride and poverty. A dependent of the *Earl* called "*The Duke*," a half-witted old fellow, who has a great regard for his titled master's name, and a corresponding hatred of the possessor of the factory, has quarreled with some of the workmen, when a friend of *Paul*, one *Jack Randall*, suddenly arrives and rescues "*The Duke*" from some meditated rough usage. As the Peer grew more needy, his neighbor admitted he waxed richer, and this caused ill-feeling to be engendered. *Sarah*, the sister of *Paul*, joins in the discussion, and it appears then that the *Earl* also has a sister, the *Lady Adeliza*, known from childhood and secretly beloved by her wealthy neighbor. *Jack* forms the determination that the feud should be healed by an intermarriage, and announces this to *Paul* and *Sarah*, who both scout the idea, knowing how contemptuously they are regarded by my *Lord Eagleclyffe* on account of their birth. *Jack* gives an account of his own reverses, and declares his intention of writing for the stage. Absorbed with this idea, he goes off with his friend, and *Sarah*, in their absence, studies a Peerage, and is deep in the entry relative to the family at the castle when the present representative of the *Eaglecylffes* is announced as having come to apologize for the eccentric conduct of "*The Duke*." A conversation ensues between the two, and at length a reference to the old-fashioned gun carried by the *Earl* leads that lady to show him a new breech-loader which she takes from the wall. In the act of instructing him how sight is taken with the piece, the *Earl* places his head close to hers as she puts the rifle to her shoulder, and at this interesting juncture *Jack Randall* suddenly appears on the scene. He recognizes in the Lord an old school-fellow, Cecil Stormant, but had forgotten his family name, and now learns he is "the grim Earl." *Jack's* clothes are much disarranged, and he explains that as he and *Paul* were riding, a lady on horseback whom they met nearly fell off through her animal swerving at sight of their trap. *Paul* leaped from the vehicle to assist her, and the mare in the trap reared up and rolled with *Jack* down the hill. While this narrative is being proceeded with *Paul* enters, supporting the fair creature whom he had rescued, and she proves to be the *Lady Adelia*. A stiff interview, as far as the *Earl* is concerned, takes place between him and *Paul*, and with the ceremonious departure of the titled brother and sister the first act concludes. The second act shows the possessors of the castle taking a last look at the interior of the building, which, though their hereditary possession, they have to quit through the advancing strides of poverty, and the manufacturer will shortly become the occupant of the place. As they go out of the banqueting-hall into the grounds *Jack* and *Sarah* enter the apartment, and the former, in carrying forward his design of bringing about a marriage between her and the *Earl*, "spouts" some stanzas from "Don Juan," referring to the Siege of Ishmael, and, taking it for granted that she has never read the poem, pretends that he is recounting the gallant achievements of *Lord Eaglecluffe*. His Lordship and his sister re-enter the hall, and interrupt *Jack* in his quotation. The four converse, and a legend of the castle, in which a White Lady figures, is narrated by *Lady Adeliza*. Of course this White Lady "walks," and while the party are discussing as to what her ghostly peregrinations bode, *Paul* is announced. He comes to state that his work-people desire his entry into the castle shall be the occasion of rejoicing; and, taking advantage of his presence, *Jack* contrives to separate the rest of the party from him and *Lady Adeliza*, and urges *Paul* to propose to her at once. The wealthy *parvenu* follows his advice, and just as he has made his avowal the *Earl* comes into the room and gives vent to his indignation. He, however, composes his features, when the workmen, dressed as volunteers, come to welcome their master to his new abode, though afterward, when they have retired to the lawn, where a dinner has been provided for them, he gets his pistol-case and resolves to fight *Paul*, as, stung by his insulting expressions when he interrupted the tête-à-tête between him and *Lady Adeliza*, the latter had called him "a bankrupt, a beggar, and a braggart." The merriment of the volunteers is suddenly stopped by the news that *Paul*, while soliloquizing in the grounds, had been shot. *Jack* is suspected by the workmen of having committed the crime, because he was heard to express regret that *Lord Eaglecllyffe* should be compelled to leave the castle; and as he is borne off in custody on the shoulders of the men, to whom he shouts vigorously, "Take care of my comedy," the act finishes. In the third and last act, however, suspicion falls upon the *Earl*, and while he is in a ruinous part of the castle, near the chapel, at night, his old retainer, "*The Duke*," rushes in to acquaint him that the White Lady has been seen, and that this betokened danger. His Lordship receives the intelligence with merriment, and explains that he had set a figure, which must have been mistaken for the apparition, in the turret, in order to scare the lads of the village, some of whom had formerly made an entry into the tower, and stole two guns. Suddenly the figure of *Sarah*, enveloped in a white shawl, is perceived to pass through the broken windows of the chapel, and she is at first deemed by "*The Duke*" and his master the veritable White Lady. She informs the *Earl* that he is alleged to have attempted the life of her brother, and as she knew he could not be guilty of cowardly assassination, came to warn him of the danger that menaced him from the infuriated workmen. Touched by the devotion evinced by his fair visitant, the nobleman feels a passion which she had before inspired in him increased; and while the pair await anxiously the approach of the multitude, who are in quest of the *Earl*, they observe a female figure attired in white appear on the tower. This supposed spectre proves to be *Jack*, who, having been taken before a Magistrate and liberated, at once sped off to do what he could to shield his titled friend, threatened with Lynch law at the hands of *Paul's* work-people. To terrify the pursuers, he adopted the disguise of a castle ghost, and which, as soon as he beheld the *Earl* and *Sarah*, he threw off. The crowd now approaches, and *Lady Adeliza*, rushing in, states that she is able to disprove the charge brought against her brother, as the would-be assassin was none other than the old "*Duke*," who, being half demented, had shot at *Paul*, scarcely knowing what impelled him to the act. *Paul*, with his arm in a sling, comes forward to verify this statement, and then says he must return to tell his sister of his escape. To his astonishment she appears through the doorway of the tower, and the *Earl*, now her declared lover, acquaints the brother of the mission she undertook to warn him of his danger, winding up by asking that her hand might be bestowed on him. *Jack* intimates that the only thing wanted to complete the general felicity is that *Paul* should wed *Lady Adeliza*, and the *Earl*, on seeing that the manufacturer was nothing loth to adopt the suggestion, shakes hands with him, and the curtain falls.

MISCELLANEOUS MENTION.

The Opera Comique, now opened in London, is said to be one of the handsomest theatres in that city. It is about the size of the Lyceum, but in shape it is more circular. There are three tiers—the dress circle, the upper boxes, and the amphitheatre. Like the St. James', the new house has no pit proper, the space being taken up by stalls. The colors of the tiers are white and gold, with blue quilted satin borders, and curtains of the same material. The effect is rich and chaste. The ceiling, to use the words of the architect, is slightly arched, with an inner perforated dome for ventilation, which also contains the sun-burner. The proscenium is flanked by clustered columns surmounted by figures supporting the entablature. The large painting over the proscenium is intended to convey the story of Sappho; the subject of the four segmental panels contain allegorical paintings of Morning, Noon, Evening and Night, the lunettes round the upper circle being similarly filled with panels emblematical of music, art, science, &c. The principal entrance is opposite the Strand Theatre, but there are also entrances from Wych-street and Holywell-street. The Opera Comique opened with the company of Mme. Dejazet, from the Theatre Dejazet, Paris...."War" is the title of the comedy by Mr. Robertson in preparation at the St. James' Theatre....The Russian gentleman, erroneously described in the newspapers by the name of Foda, and as having acted as steward to Mr. Strode, the owner of Camden Place, Chiselhurst, where the Empress of the French is now residing, who was killed by a fall from his phaeton, was a tenor of note some years since. He had sung on the lyric stage in many countries, and was for a short time engaged at Drury Lane Theatre during the opera days of Mr. Bunn. Signor Foedor—for such is the right name—had a fine chest voice, and was a good musician. Although he acted as agent for Mr. Strode at Chiselhurst, he was regarded as a friend, and gave lessons in singing in the neighborhood of Chiselhurst....The remains of Michael W. Balfe, the composer, had been removed from Romney Abbey, Ware, in Hertfordshire, for interment in Kensal-green Cemetery. A number of well-known authors, composers, and members of the theatrical profession, attended the mournful ceremony. It is proposed to subscribe for a memorial in honor of the deceased....The original *Florestan* of Beethoven's "Fidelio," Herr Roeckel, died only a few days ago, among his own people, at a very advanced age. He was a better musician than singer or actor....Mr. Henry J. Byron differs from Mr. Boucicault's favorable view of cheap theatres. He argues in behalf of high prices, and finally says: "It is not fair to compare America with England. The Americans, like the French, rush to the theatres as a matter of course; the English, on the contrary, have to be dragged there"....Miss Herbert's absence from the stage is caused by an attack of typhoid fever, from which she has been suffering for some weeks past. We regret to add that it will be some time before Miss Herbert is sufficiently recovered to resume her professional duties....Mr. G. F. Rowe, who is well-known for his character of *Wilkins Micauber*, will shortly reappear in London at the Princess' Theatre. Mr. Wilkie Collins is now engaged in dramatizing his popular story of *No Name* for Mr. Rowe to present the character of *Capt. Wragge*....Mr. A. Harris will again open Covent Garden Theatre at Christmas, when he will produce a grand pantomime, entitled "The Sleeping Beauty; or Harlequin and the Spiteful Fairy."....Mr. Burnand's new burlesque for the Vaudeville will be called "Elizabeth; or, The Invisible Armada."....The *Musical Standard* hears that Rossini's "Messe Solennelle" will be performed by the Royal Italian Opera Company, at St. James' Hall, on the 16th of next month....An entirely new edition of the complete piano-forte scores (with English and Italian words,) of the most popular operas will shortly be published by Messrs. Boosey & Co. This "Royal Edition of Operas" will be edited by Mr. Arthur Sullivan, and will be issued at fortnightly intervals, commencing on the 1st of November, with Mozart's "Don Giovanni."....The *Musical Standard* says that the Society of Russian Music at St. Petersburg intend to add their part to the honors this year paid to the memory of Beethoven. The chef d'orchestre of the Opera Russe will conduct the concerts....Joachim is about to visit St. Petersburg....The French Minister of Public Instruction has abolished the theatrical censorship....Rigolboche's house in the outskirts of Paris has only been spared by fire-bombs and projectiles....A cabal had been organized against Signor Tamberlick, now in Moscow, and on his appearance in public was hissed persistently until the performance was ended. Partiality for a singer named Stanio is supposed to have caused this unworthy demonstration....It will be seen by the subjoined letter, which we are permitted to copy, that Mr. Balfe completed shortly before his death an opera upon a subject which ought to be well suited to the stage. The letter is addressed to Mme. Parepa-Rosa, and is dated from Romney Abbey, Ware, Herts, July 9, 1870: "My Dear Madame: I was in London yesterday, but only for a couple of hours. I saw Tom Chappell, who advised to write a line and tell you what I have ready in the way of opera. I have a three-act opera, all finished, entitled 'The Knight of the Leopard,' the subject taken from *The Talisman* of Scott. I should esteem myself fortunate indeed to have my music sung by such a prima donna. If ever you want a mouthful of pure country air, come here with your husband; both Mrs. Balfe and myself will be delighted to see you."

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

A Swedenborgian church has legislated against the practice of wearing mourning.

Friday, Nov. 4, was observed by the Reformed Churches throughout the United States as a day of fasting and prayer.

The Lutheran Synod of Northern Indiana has elected as a life director of its missionary society King William, of Prussia.

A Roman Catholic in Roselle, N. J., has offered the Baptists an excellent lot of land if they will build on it.

The French Courts of Algiers have decided the marriage of ex-priests valid, contrary to Catholic law and usages.

Five hundred and sixty-one places of worship in Scotland have services in the Gaelic language.

A minister said to a little boy: "Johnny, tell me where God is and I'll give you an orange." Johnny immediately responded: "Tell me where he is not and I'll give you two."

A Chicago religious journal gives currency to the statement that eighteen per cent. of the population of that city are connected with Protestant churches, fifteen with Catholic, and sixty-six per cent. have no religious connection at all.

The Jewish *Messenger* gives a very full report of the debates in the late Cincinnati meeting of Rabbis on the question of revising the prayer-book. The convention continued eight days, but the revision was not completed.

The *Independent* says that the proposed division of Illinois into two Episcopal dioceses seems to be required by the desire of a part of the churches to be relieved of the supervision of Bishop Whitehouse.

Of the Episcopal "evangelical societies" the Evangelical Knowledge-Society reports its receipts as $45,622; the Church Missionary Society, $645,564; the Educational Society, $48,288.

The Primitive Baptists of South-west Georgia announce that they will excommunicate any member who takes advantage of the Bankrupt or Homestead law.

We know a Swedish preacher, says the *Kirchenfreund*, who studied thirteen years at three different colleges, and who must now labor for $350 a year. He says his wife can earn twice as much by sewing as he can by preaching.

The *Central Advocate* urges the appointment of a dozen new Methodist Bishops, who shall have restricted fields of labor, and shall be dependent upon their dioceses, and not upon the Book Concern for their support.

The *Unita Cattolica*, a Romish paper published in Rome, has assumed, and promises to continue, a black border until the Pope is restored. This embellishment is not inappropriate.

Rev. Charles P. Bush, D. D., has declined the appointment as District Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, and remains in the service of the American Board; his field being Central and Western New-York as before, with the addition of Ohio to his charge.

The board of trustees of the Episcopal Theological Seminary in this City have just elected Dr. P. K. Cady, of Poughkeepsie, as Professor of Systematic Divinity, and have appointed a committee to inquire into the conduct of Prof. Seymour in officiating at the highly ritualistic opening services at St. Sacrament.

The orthodox Jews of a Baltimore synagogue have appealed to the Christian Courts, and secured an unjunction forbidding such unauthorized innovations in their ritual as the omission of the Hebrew prayers, and the sitting of the men and women promiscuously together.

The Southern Methodists and Disciples have arranged for a grand debate, to begin Dec. 13, in Louisville, Ky., and to last ten or twelve days. It will be the greatest debate ever held between them, and will be published verbatim in book form. Rev. Jacob Ditzler is the champion of the Methodists, and Rev. L. B. Wilkes, of the Disciples.

The *Christian Union* again brands one "T. O. E. Keatinge," a lecturer against Romanism, as an impostor. A number of persons sign a paper affirming that they have detected him in various crimes, including lying, false witness, unchastity and swindling. Another pastor counts "twenty-six distinct and atrocious falsehoods" in a single paper to which he has professedly sworn.

A correspondent of the London *Church Review* says that the theological status of the Church of England clergy can be generally classified by their neck-gear. "There are parsons with collars and cravats—these are, as a rule, Low Church; there are parsons with cravats and no collars—these are, as a rule, High Church; and therefore parsons with collars and no cravats—these are, as a rule, Broad Church."

The theological department of Yale College has a novelty in the shape of a reference library in the new hall, consisting of a collection of the books which a student most needs, and which he can study as he pleases, taking them from the shelves without the intervention of a librarian, but not being allowed to take them from the room. It is almost as convenient as having the books in one's own library. This is the gift of Henry Trowbridge, Esq., of New-Haven.

James Oliphant, minister of Dumbarton, had a curious habit of making running comments, in a low tone of voice, as he read the Scriptures. Reading of the swine rushing into the sea, he muttered: "O, that the devil had been choked too!" Reading Peter's remark, "We have left all and followed Thee," he said, quietly: "Aye boastin', Peter, aye braggin'—what had ye to leave but an old crazy boat, and may be twa or three rotten nets?"

The Presbyterians of Chicago and vicinity are making strenuous efforts to found a university at Lake Forest, a fine situation, twenty-seven miles north of the city, and on the shore of Lake Michigan. Connected with it, and in the city, is to be a "School of Mines," for whose foundation a gentleman in New-York offers property worth about $250,000. This institution and the Presbyterian Theological Seminary in Chicago are most prominently put forward in connection with the Memorial Fund of $500,000, proposed to be raised by the denomination during the ecclesiastical year.

In Massachusetts statistics show that the Congregationalists have more than twice as many sittings as any other denomination. Their church property is not quite twice that of the Episcopalians or Roman Catholics. Their church sittings are 269,314; Baptists, 132,805; Catholic, 130,415; Methodist, 117,325; Unitarian, 98,306; Episcopal, 46,245; Universalist, 35,627. Of church edifices the Congregationalists have 502; Methodists, 290; Baptists, 280; Unitarian, 179; Catholic, 161; Episcopal, 99; Universalist, 87. The Catholics have over 800 sittings to each church. No other denomination has 600.

During the recent celebration of the Holy Communion at St. Thomas' Church, in this City, the pastor of one of the Collegiate Dutch churches of New-York approached the chancel-rail and received the Sacrament at the hands of the officiating Presbyters. "As he was rising from his knees," says a correspondent of the *Protestant Churchman*, "Bishop Potter left his episcopal seat in the apse, advanced to the chancel-rail, and, instead of repelling the 'intruder,' (as some might have been disposed to regard him,) grasped him cordially and fraternally by the hand. As Dr. V—— had never been confirmed, and it may safely be presumed, was neither 'ready' nor 'desirous to be,' this special welcome on the part of our Bishop may be accepted as an assurance of his truly catholic sentiments toward Christians of other names, in which, I am sure, all large-hearted churchmen will unfeignedly rejoice."

Personal.

Miss Charlotte Cushman and Miss Emma Stebbins, the sculptor, who arrived in the *Scotia* last week, propose a lengthened stay in their native land—perhaps even a definate residence. Miss Cushman has broken up her splendid establishments in London and in Rome, and now looks to creating a summer home at Newport or Long Branch, with a town residence for the winter season. Miss Stebbins has been urged to open her studio in this City. Miss Cushman's health is excellent, she having entirely recovered from her recent indisposition.

JERRY DUNN IN PRISON.

The Logan Murderer Committed by Justice Dowling—An Interview With the Prisoner—What He Has to Say For Himself.

Jerry Dunn, alias John Matthews, alias "Hawkshaw," who is now under arrest on a charge of having murdered James Logan, better known as "Logan No. 3," was arraigned yesterday before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs Police Court, and was fully committed for trial. The prisoner took the matter very coolly, apparently, and very few of the spectators present seemed to be aware that the man who wore handcuffs was a murderer. As soon as the Magistrate had signed the commitment, Sergt. Irving escorted Dunn into the Tombs prison, where Mr. Cunningham, the entry clerk, assigned the prisoner to the cell usually occupied by persons under sentence of death. There were two reasons for this course, the first being that there were no empty cells on the upper tier, and the second was that Dunn is known to be a man of desperate habits and fertile resources, which might render him a difficult lodger to keep inside the prison.

During yesterday the prisoner was visited by a reporter of the Times, through the courtesy of Warden Stacom and his clerk, Mark Finley. As the turnkey unlocked the outer door of the cell and let down the little wicket in the strong iron-clamped oaken door of the cell, our reporter sat down on the door-step and found himself confronted by a quiet-looking face, covered by a full beard of reddish color. The following conversation then ensued:

Reporter—Jerry, I've called to see if you are willing or wish to make any statement for publication in your behalf.

Dunn—Well, Sir, I would be very happy to accommodate you, but my counsel, Mr. Spencer, has desired me to say nothing at present.

Reporter—But you have already made statements to other reporters to-day, have you not?

Dunn—No, Sir; five or six who said they were reporters have called, but I have given them nothing, I can assure you.

Reporter—Well, I do not wish to press you on the point, or to injure your case in any way, but I would like to get your side of the story.

Dunn—I cannot, indeed, Sir, at present, for you see I would not like to go against my counsel. If any of the papers has any such statement, they didn't get it from me.

Reporter—Who got your counsel for you?

Dunn—My friends sent him to me. I suppose they thought I had better have one as quick as possible.

Reporter—What makes you think that?

Dunn—Well, you see, Sir, I am in a bad case, and must defend myself.

Reporter—Why did you run away from the City after you shot Logan? I suppose you don't deny having shot him?

Dunn, (smiling and stroking his beard)—Now you know I oughtn't to answer that last question. You see I must obey my counsel.

Reporter—Of course I didn't think of that. But you might answer my first question.

Dunn—Oh yes, I suppose so. Well I guess the papers had as much to do with it as with anything else.

Reporter—How do you make that out?

Dunn—Well, I'll tell you. They made such a cry after me, and I was a little frightened, to tell you the truth.

Reporter—Do you know that the witnesses intend to give very strong evidence against you?

Dunn—So I heard; but they are prejudiced, nearly all are, as I hear, being friends of Logan, and that's bad; isn't it?

Reporter—No doubt of it, if they are. But I understand that the witnesses are not what you suppose them to be. By-the-by, did you say, that night you shot Logan, that he had killed one man, and would never kill another?

Dunn—Never. Why should I say that?

Reporter—I presume, if you did say so, that you referred to the Rogers murder, for you remember Logan was suspected of that?

Dunn—I know he was.

Reporter—The detectives say you were doing things on the cross (stealing) while you were absent from the City.

Dunn—They always give a fellow a bad name.

Reporter—I understand that the detectives had a sharp chase after you.

Dunn—I never knew they were looking for me.

Reporter—Did the officers handcuff you?

Dunn—Yes. I wore them almost ever since they got me. But I don't complain of them. They used me very kindly, and were only careful to see I didn't get away.

Reporter—Did you make any effort to escape?

Dunn—Of course not. It would be no use with Jimmy Irving, you know.

Reporter—Well, good night, Jerry. I'll go now.

Dunn—Good night, Sir. I'm much obliged for your call, and I may be ready to make a statement some day, when I'll explain a good deal that looks bad against me now. Good night, Sir.

Before our reporter left the prison he had a conversation with one of the keepers, when he ascertained that Dunn had been quite communicative, and gave a history of the murder from his standpoint. According to the prison-keeper, Dunn's story was somewhat as follows: On that night when Dunn shot Jimmy Logan a friend and he were down in the saloon, No. 25 West Houston-street, when Logan and his girl, Carrie Smith, went in. Dunn never seen either of them before. His friend was very boisterous and began talking in a chaffing sort of way about the girl. Dunn told him to stop repeatedly, but he went on with his language until all left together. When Logan came outside he approached and spoke to Dunn and his friend, saying they had insulted him, and that he could lick them both. Dunn replied, "You should have better sense than to notice a drunken man." Logan again said he could lick them. Dunn then told him that he could not lick any one of the party. Logan thereupon put his hand back, and in a few moments after drew out a weapon of some kind. Dunn says he thought it was a pistol he brandished in his hand. So he pulled out his pistol and shot him in self-defense. Dunn had no malice against the man—nothing to avenge, and had never seen him before in his life.

Dunn told another official that when he ran away from New-York he went to Chicago, where he gambled a little and purchased an interest in a liquor-saloon. Six months after he went to St. Louis and gambled; next went South, and subsequently came back to St. Louis, where he was arrested. He had no wish to kill Logan when the trouble occurred, as life was short enough for all. He had acted in self-defense.

The Late Francis B. Cutting, Esq.—Tribute to a Distinguished Lawyer.

A meeting of the New-York Genealogical and Biographical Society was held last evening at No. 64 Madison-avenue, when Mr. C. B. Moore read a memoir of the late Francis B. Cutting, Esq., before an audience composed mainly of prominent members of the Bar. Mr. Moore proceeded to give an account of the ancestry of Mr. Cutting, stating that his grandfather was one of the earliest professors of King's, now Columbia College, and that his granduncle was the distinguished Robert Fulton. The father of Mr. Cutting was a lawyer, and closely connected by marriage with the Livingston family. Fulton and Mr. William Cutting together bought a lease of property at the foot of Fulton-street, for the purpose of establishing a ferry, on which was to be employed one of Fulton's steam-boats. Fulton died in 1815, in embarrassed circumstances, and Mr. William Cutting died in 1820, leaving considerable landed property and a large family, of which William Livingston Cutting was the eldest, and Francis Brockholdst Cutting was the second son. Their mother brought her children up to depend upon their own exertions for a support, and foreseeing the rapid growth of Brooklyn, made considerable investments in that city, which after many years became quite profitable. Francis did not go to college, but Bishop Doane was his preceptor, and under his instructions he laid the foundation for that education which was so valuable to him in after life. He studied law under Mr. Griffen, and after his admission to practice went into partnership with Mr. Isaac Parrish, and after his death, joined Mr. Francis R. Tillou in the practice of the law. In the first case Mr. Cutting tried he was defeated, but it resulted in impelling him to still greater exertions and he soon won his way to fame. His first client was Henry Eckford, the ship-builder, who employed him in a number of important cases, and rewarded him well for his labors. Mr. Cutting married a grand-daughter of Mr. Kruger, the proprietor of the large estate which bears his name, and at the death of his father-in-law, was appointed one of the executors. But though he managed the estate with the utmost care, he refrained from taking its business into his own law office. Mr. Cutting, in 1835, having amassed considerable property, devoted his attention to politics, and was elected to the Assembly, to which he was returned for two successive years, and subsequently ran against Mr. Eli Moore for Congress, but was beaten. After the financial panic of 1837 Mr. Cutting was employed in several important suits, which he managed with great success. In 1852 he was elected to Congress, and served one term only, preferring business to political life. He was in France when the civil war broke out, and returned to this country to give his aid to the cause of the Union, and took an important part in the re-election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency. Mr. Cutting labored so earnestly in his profession toward the close of his life that his health failed him, yet he did not retire from business until compelled to by physical suffering. His last public speech was delivered at the Bar meeting held to pay the last tribute of respect to the memory of the late James T. Brady. After giving some few personal reminiscences of Mr. Cutting, Mr. Moore concluded.

Resolutions expressive of the regret of the Society at the death of Mr. Cutting were adopted, after a few remarks by James W. Gerard, Esq., and others. Mr. Gerard paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of his friend and associate, and said that he was one of the most brilliant members of his profession, and indeed the Murat of the law.

BODIES AT THE MORGUE.

Coroners' Inquests—Two Deaths Under Suspicious Circumstances—Killed by a Truck.

Peter Smith, aged seventy-three years, died yesterday, at No. 143 Baxter-street, under suspicious circumstances. It appears that on election day he came home and showed some scratches on his face and a cut on the back of his head, although he gave no explanation of the manner he had received them. Subsequently he complained of headache and a shortness of breath. Coroner Keenan has ordered Dr. Wooster Beach to make a post-mortem examination in the case.

An unknown man, having a lateral curvature of the spine, was found in Rivington-street, on the 4th inst., in an insensible condition, and was removed to Bellevue Hospital. The patient died on the following day. A post-mortem examination was subsequently made by the house surgeons, who discovered a fracture of the skull. Coroner Keenan will hold an inquest, in order to ascertain how the wound was received.

John McCarthy, employed on board of the canal-boat *Edward Delehanty*, at Pier No. 8 East River, quarreled, Friday night, with some unknown man, and afterward went on board his boat to wash the blood from his face. While so engaged he accidentally fell overboard and was drowned. The body was subsequently recovered, and was sent to the Morgue for inquest by Coroner Schirmer.

Coroner Schirmer held an inquest yesterday in the case of Ann Mooney, who was killed by a truck on the 9th inst., at the corner of Sixth and Greenwich avenues. The evidence showed that the occurrence was an accidental one the jury rendered a verdict to that effect, and exonerated the driver, Andrew Healey, from all blame.

Military Gossip.

Owing to the frequent parades made during the Fall by the First Division, Gen. Shaler has decided to admit the customary parade on Evacuation Day. In order that those who wish to parade in celebration of the day may do so, the following letter has been sent to brigade commanders for their information:

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST DIVISION N. G. S. N. Y., }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1870. }

GENERAL: I am instructed by the Major-General commanding the division to say that if your command or any portion of them desire to celebrate on the 25th inst. the eighty-seventh anniversary of the evacuation of the City of New-York by the British troops, by parade or other proper manner, no orders are likely to be issued from these head-quarters to interfere with such arrangements.

I am very respectfully your obedient servant,
W. H. CHESEBROUGH,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

As might have been anticipated, the different companies of Col. Fisk's Ninth Regiment of Erie are already quarreling over the proper distribution of the Fisk Prize Fund, consisting of $1,000, half for the largest number of recruits in a company up to July 2, and the balance to the company parading the largest number of men at the annual inspection. The matter at present is a perfect muddle, though the decision ought to be readily arrived at.

The following appointments upon the staff of the Major-General commanding the Second Division are announced: Col. Ira L. Beebe, Chief of Artillery; Capt. Francis E. Dodge Aid-de-Camp.

Major James McLean, of the Fourteenth Regiment, has been elected to fill the position of Lieutenant-Colonel, rendered vacant by the death of Henry S. Head. Capt. Raymond Candona, of Company I, was at the same time elected Major. Both officers are veterans.

The Thirteenth Regiment Drum Corps will give their second annual ball on Tuesday evening next, at the Brooklyn State Arsenal.

Lieut.-Col. Guth, of the Fifty-fifth Regiment, has resigned.

Col. Fisk wishes it to be understood that one company of the Ninth Regiment was placed on duty in the armory to protect the property therein, especially the breech-loaders.

Company B, of the Twenty-second Regiment, on Friday evening celebrated its tenth anniversary, in the gymnasium attached to the armory. Many members of other regiments were present, including the line and staff officers of the regiment. The Veteran Corps was also well represented. Addresses were delivered by Capt. Cullin, of Company B, Cols. Porter and Remmey, of the Veteran Corps, and others.

Company A, Eighth Infantry, holds its second annual invitation hop at its armory, corner Grand and Centre streets, on the evening of the 23d inst.

Among the breech-loading muskets presented for competition at the American Institute Fair were the Remington, Ward-Burton, Sharp, Peabody, Winchester, Prince, and Roberts; and the Board of Examination comprised Major-Gen. Alexander Shaler, Gen. Charles K. Graham, Cols. H. D. Hall and E. Clark, and Dr. Whitman H. White. They reported in favor of the Ward-Burton gun. This gun (whose patentee is Brig.-Gen. Ward, commanding the First Brigade) therefore received the gold medal over all others at the Fair.

Company H, Twenty-second Regiment, had a pleasant meeting at the armory on Thursday evening, the occasion being the presentation of an elegant set of bronze mantel ornaments to Capt. Van Schaich, the commandant of H Company, and who is shortly to be married. The presentation was made by Mr. Folsom. The guests included several officers belonging to the war-steamer *Guerriere*.

A New Lady Lecturer—Miss Harriette A. Keyser's Lecture on the Consuming Fire.

Miss Harriette A. Keyser delivered a lecture at Association Hall, last evening, on the subject of "Consuming Fire." She commenced by saying that the age of fire is gone by, and that the flames of persecution no longer ascend to the heavens. She said that gigantic strides are now made toward liberty; that the religion of today teaches a growing tolerance; and that we were advancing with rapid strides to the time when we may say, "He liveth best who fightest most." In alluding to the unnecessary war forced on the world, and to the victories which the Prussians have achieved, she stated that it was not the needle-gun which wrought them but the fire of earnestness which consumed the German nation. The French fought bravely, but they were fighting for the meanest of motives, an extension of territory. The Germans were fighting for Fatherland, and the consuming fire went further and burnt up old antipathies. The German women wept over the cold and dead upturned faces of the French on the battle-field, as if they had been their own sons—and there was no shout of victory from the men. He then alluded to a want of earnestness among all classes, saying that we do not work unless when compelled to do so, and that men and women of wealth seem to find no work in the world worthy of them. They despise earnest work either of the head or hands. They think they honor the world with their presence. She named three men who possessed the consuming fire of earnestness—William of Orange, whose love of liberty and love of country kindled a fire of earnestness in the Netherlands; Abraham Lincoln, who was misunderstood by his friends and maligned by his enemies, and who, like William of Orange, was assassinated; and Admiral Farragut, who had a soul of greatness. Each of these men had the fire of earnestness which kept them pure. She concluded by stating that if we lack earnestness, and that if we are laggards at our work, we will be burnt up.

Guanaco Umbrellas are the finest in use; they excel in durability, beauty and finish. They also retain their color, never fade, and are thoroughly water-proof.—*Mail.*

Sunday Morning the Russian Vapor Baths, Nos. 23 and 25 East 4th-st., (one block from Broadway,) are open for gentlemen only, from 7 to 12 A. M. Other days, 7 A. M. to 8 P. M. Ladies' hours, 10 to 12 A. M. (daily.)—*Advertisement.*

Hazard & Caswell's cod liver oil is the best.—*Advertisement.*

Auction Sale of
116 CENTRAL PARK LOTS,
ON FIFTY-NINTH-ST., MADISON-AV., 8TH-AV.,
And adjoining sts.
THIRTY-NINE CENTRAL PARK FRONTS.
Several Parcels, having
FRONTS OF OVER 200 FEET,
being most desirable locations for churches, hotels, public institutions or Park Residences in the city now unoccupied, and composing the largest and most valuable property offered in New-York for many years.
At Auction THURSDAY, Nov. 17, 1870, at 12 M.,
At the Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway,
A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.,
Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

59TH-ST.—Twenty-one Lots on block facing Central Park, bounded by 5th-av., or plaza, 6th-av., 58th and 59th sts.; 300 feet frontage on the Park.
62D AND 63D STS.—Five Lots near Madison-av.
MADISON-AV.—Front between 62d and 63d sts.
Six Lots north-east corner of 63d-st.; Four Lots south-east corner of 67th-st.
65TH-ST.—Two Lots near Madison-av.
81ST-ST.—Four Lots near 4th-av., which will here be bridged.
8TH-AV.—Thirteen Lots fronting the Park, between 63d and 65th sts.
Four Lots north-east corner 69th-st.
Two Lots between 75th and 76th sts.
Entire Front between 81st and 82d sts, facing Central Park on two sides.
64TH-ST.—Two Lots near 8th-av.
69TH-ST.—Entire north side between 8th and 9th avs.
77TH-ST.—Two Lots near 8th-av., facing Park.
79TH-ST.—North-west corner 9th-av., facing Park.
81ST AND 82D STS.—Three Lots near 8th-av.
9TH-AV.—Three Lots south-east corner 76th-st.
Sixty per cent of purchase money can remain on mortgage when desired. For maps of information apply to the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., or at the office of J. M. PINKNEY, 79 Cedar-st.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Fine Gold Pens and Pencils. Factory and salesroom No. 256 Broadway.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

A Steinway Grand and Chickering Square Pianos for rent, or for sale on installments, at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway.

MARRIED.

NEILSON—MURRAY.—On Thursday, Nov. 10, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. C. K. Imbrie, D.D., Walter S. Neilson to Jessie L., daughter of Chas. H. Murray, Esq., all of Jersey City.

DIED.

HOLDEN.—On Wednesday, Nov. 9, Mrs. Jane Holden, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 127 White-st.

JORDAN.—On Friday, the 11th inst., Pierre, son of the late Thomas D. and Julia A. Jordan, in the 20th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 13th inst., at 1½ P. M., from the residence of his brother-in-law, John S. Sauzade, 136 Barrow-st., Jersey City.

LAWRENCE.—At Little Rock, Ark., on Sunday, July 3, Luther S. Lawrence, of this City, in the 43d year of his age.

Funeral services on Sunday, Nov. 13, from the residence of his mother, Pepperell, Mass.

NICHOLS.—On Wednesday, Nov. 9, at Washington, D. C., A. W. Nichols, of this City, in the 32d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the Baptist Church on 83d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on Sunday, the 13th, at 1 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NICOL & DAVIDSON,
No. 686 BROADWAY, NEAR GREAT JONES-ST.,
having engaged their French Goods before the war interfered with the manufacturers, are offering
AT VERY LOW PRICES
400 PACKAGES OF WHITE CHINA, DECORATED CHINA, GLASSWARE, REAL BRONZES, COMPOSITION BRONZES, CLOCKS, MANTEL SETS, JARDINERES, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, BISQUE FIGURES, &c.
Also of our own manufacture,
CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE AND GAS-FIXTURES.
ILLUMINATED CHANDELIERS AND GAS-FIXTURES,
(a specialty by our own artist,)
in all colors to match furniture and room decorations.

DAILY LINE OF PALACE CARS
TO ST. LOUIS WITHOUT CHANGE.
Commencing on MONDAY, Nov. 7.—WAGNER'S and PULLMAN'S luxurious Drawing-room and Palace sleeping cars, will leave Hudson River Railroad Depot, 30th-st., at 8 P. M., for St. Louis direct, via the "Great Wabash Route." Berths and apartments secured at all principal ticket offices and at Hudson River Railroad Depot, 30th-st.

QUITTING BUSINESS.—WHITE French China Dinner Sets, 151 pieces, $30.
QUITTING BUSINESS.—Colored and Gilt China Dinner Sets, $70, and upward.
QUITTING BUSINESS.—Gilt-band French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $9 50.
QUITTING BUSINESS.—Colored and Gilt China Tea Sets at half price.
QUITTING BUSINESS.—Colored Chamber Sets, 11 pieces, English goods, $4 50.
QUITTING BUSINESS.—Mantel Vases, Card-receivers, Jardinieres, India, China, &c., &c., at half price.
QUITTING BUSINESS.—Ivory-handled Table-Knives, Rodgers' Sheffield make, $8 50 the dozen.
QUITTING BUSINESS.—Silver-plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces, handsomely engraved, gilt slop and bowl, very best plate, $33.
QUITTING BUSINESS.—Silver-plated Casters, 6 cut and engraved bottles, $5 50.
QUITTING BUSINESS.—Silver-plated Table-Forks, $6 the dozen.
QUITTING BUSINESS.—You may rely upon it, our prices are far below anything offered in New-York.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

$32 CURRENCY—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY, of Cuba, will be drawn Dec. 2; circulars sent. JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st. Post-office Box No. 4,234.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL—FREE SEATS, EAST 14th-st.; Rev. John W. Cramer, Clergyman in charge. Services on SUNDAY, at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Holy communion in the morning; in the evening sermon in the course on *Faith and Works*; subject, *Believing in Jesus Christ*. Strangers cordially invited.

STEINWAY HALL, 14TH-ST.
SUNDAY EVENING SERVICES
AND LECTURES ON THE
DOCTRINES OF EMANUEL SWEDENBORG,
On SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 13, lecture by
REV. E. R. KEYES.
Subject—*The Forgiveness of Sins; What it is, and How it is Effected.*
The public invited. To commence at 7½ o'clock.

AT ALANSON M. E. CHURCH, NORfolk-st., near Grand, Bishop Simpson will preach on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. A reunion of old Pastors and friends of the Church at 2½ P. M.; to be addressed by Rev. G. W. Woodruff, D. D., who returned the past week from Palestine. Preaching in the evening by Bishop Janes. Philip Phillips will spend most of the day with the congregations.

THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION of the Baptist Sunday-school Union will meet with the Mariners' Baptist Church, in Oliver-st., corner of Henry-st., on MONDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock. All are affectionately invited to attend. Rev. G. F. Pentecost, of Brooklyn, and others, will address the meeting.

REV. JOHN MILES (NOW ON HIS WAY to Europe, but is detained) will preach again (D. V.) in the Water-street Mission, corner of Water and Dover sts., SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., on *Christian Combativeness*. Mr. Miles will also attend the conference meeting THIS EVENING at the Mission. Seats free.

BIBLE QUESTION.—REV. OSCAR HUGO will preach SUNDAY MORNING in Washington-square M. E. Church, corner 4th-st., Rev. Dr. Wyatt, Pastor. In the EVENING Mr. Hugo preaches in Greene-st. M. E. Church, between Broome and Spring sts., Rev. A. K. Sanford, Pastor. Subject—*Protestant Rights, Religious and Educational, in Roman Catholic Countries.*

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West 34th-st., near 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 13th inst. MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. Olin, of Binghamton, N. Y.; EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. Foss. Subject—*The Perils of Business Men.*

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. Shaffer, Superintendent. Service SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. Preaching at 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 9½ A. M., and from 2 to 4 P. M. Friends of the cause are cordially invited.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, 7th-st., near 3d-av.—Preaching on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. C. Backman. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 P. M.

NO PEACE TO THE WORLD.—THE Messenger of the dispensation of the fullness of times will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Final Destruction of the Kingdoms and Nations at Hand.*

SPIRITUALISM, SUNDAY, 3 P. M., in the hall south-west corner of 8th-av. and 16th-st.—Startling manifestations are witnessed here every Sunday, proving conclusively that spirits do hold converse with mortals, encouraging and wooing them onward toward their heavenly home. Seats free.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH—between Nassau and William-sts.—Rev. E. L. Janes will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. C. Applegate in the EVENING at 7 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. CHARLES F. LEE, FIFTH UNIversalist Church, Plimpton's Building, 9th-st. near 3d-av. SUNDAY, Nov. 13, 10½ A. M. Subject—*Knowing in Part.* Seats free. Public cordially invited.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner 52d-st.—R. M. Stratton, Pastor, will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½. Evening subject—*Death.* Seats free. Strangers made welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH.—THE CONGREgation of this Church will worship in Irving Hall, corner of Irving-place and East 14th-st. Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach on SUNDAY, Nov. 13. MORNING service at 10½; EVENING at 7½. Seats free.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Services are held EVERY SUNDAY in the new Chapel at 3 o'clock. Singing by children. Public invited.
WM. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.

REV. J. M. PULLMAN WILL PREACH at the Church of our Savior, (Sixth Universalist,) 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY, MORNING and EVENING. Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

UNIVERSALISM.—REV. E. C. SWEETSER will preach, THIS (Sunday) EVENING, in the church corner of Bleecker and Downing sts., one of a series of expository sermons upon "The Universalist Belief." Subject—*The Universalist Idea of the Bible.*

REV. DR. HUTTON WILL PREACH at Gospel Chapel, No. 257 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 13, at 7½ o'clock.

EIGHTY-SIXTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Bishop Janes will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. T. H. Haggerty, of Missouri, at 7½ P. M.

REV. DR. PRICE WILL PREACH at the Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and Fourth avs., on SUNDAY NEXT, at 10½ A. M. Seats free.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach on *Living Faith* in Trenor's Lyric Hall, 723 6th-av., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. W. H. H. MURRAY, PASTOR OF the Park-street Church, Boston, will preach the sermon at the installation of Rev. Merrill Richardson as Pastor of the New-England Congregational Church, corner Madison-av. and 47th-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, at 7½ o'clock. The public are cordially invited.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON, late of Worcester, Mass., will be installed Pastor of the New-England Congregational Church, corner Madison-av. and 47th-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, at 7½ P. M. The clergymen invited to this council are Henry Ward Beecher and Rev. Dr. Storrs, of Brooklyn; Rev. W. H. H. Murray, of Boston; Rev. Edward Hawes, of Philadelphia; Revs. J. E. Rankin, D. D., of Washington; John Todd, D. D., of Pittsfield; A. H. Quint, D. D., of New-Bedford; N. G. Burton, D. D., of Hartford; George L. Walker, D. D., of New-Haven; J. P. Thompson, D. D., of this City, and others.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON, Pastor elect of the New-England Congregational Church, corner Madison-av. and 47th-st., will preach SUNDAY, Nov. 13. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All invited.

ANNIVERSARY.—THE SECOND ANNIversary meeting of the Ladies' Domestic Missionary Relief Association of the Protestant Episcopal Church, will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 13, at 7½ P. M., in Zion Church, Madison-av., corner 38th-st. Bishop Potter will preside. A sermon will be preached by Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D. The annual report will be read, and an address will be made by Bishop Clarkson, of Nebraska and Dakota.
Mrs. HORATIO POTTER, President.
Miss MARIA H. BULFINCH, Corresponding Sec'y.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—REV. WM. ORMISTON, D. D., will occupy the pulpit of his church, 5th-av. and 29th-st., every SUNDAY, morning and evening throughout the Winter, commencing Nov. 13 at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., excepting on the mornings of Dec. 4 and 11, Jan. 8 and 15, and Feb. 12, when the pulpit will be occupied by Rev. Drs. Dewitt or Vermilye, if they desire. Also lecture every WEDNESDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

REV. T. T. KENDRICK WILL PREACH SABBATH EVENING, in Grand-st. Methodist Church, near 5th, Brooklyn, E. D., at 7½ o'clock, the eighth discourse in his regular course. Rev. J. B. Walker, of Adrian College, Mich., at 10½ A. M. Communion at 3 P. M. Ladies' tea meeting Tuesday evening, Nov. 15, at 8 o'clock. All are invited.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching on SUNDAY, by Elder S. W. Bishop, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., on subjects connected with the second coming of Christ, and a future life by a resurrection from the dead. All are cordially invited to hear.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Geo. S. Chambers. The evening service will be omitted on account of the meeting in behalf of the Memorial Fund at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Reservoir-square, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. Alexander R. Thompson, D. D., Minister. Services every SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. A cordial invitation is extended to any who may not be settled in any other church home, to unite with us in these services.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. Bishop Scott will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. Oscar Hugo at 7½ o'clock P. M. Evening subject—*The Bible Questions, or Protestant Rights in Roman Catholic Countries.* Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M. The seats are all free.

REV. WM. H. BOOLE WILL PREACH in the Willett-street M. E. Church, (in Willett-st., near Grand-st.,) on SUNDAY MORNING, the 13th, at 10½, and the Pastor, Rev. J. S. Haugh, in the EVENING, at 7½. Communion and baptismal services at 3 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free, and a cordial welcome.

THE JANE-STREET M. E. SUNDAY-SCHOOL MISSIONARY SOCIETY will be addressed on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 13, 1870, at 2 o'clock, by Rev. T. H. Haggerty, of Missouri, and Rev. Dr. Terry, Secretary of the M. E. Missionary Society.

REV. WM. H. BOOLE WILL PREACH in the Beekman Hill M. E. Church, 50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. J. Haugh will preach at 10½ A. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. All are invited.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 7½ P. M. All are cordially invited.

REV. JOHN MILES (NOW ON HIS WAY to Europe to recruit his health) will preach THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, at the Water-street Mission, corner of Water and Dover sts., on *Christian Combativeness*. Seats free.

HARLEM.—REV. W. T. CLARKE WILL give a lecture THIS (Sunday) EVENING at Unity Chapel, 128th-st. and 4th-av., on *Hospitality*. MORNING service begins at 10½; EVENING service at 7½. Strangers cordially welcomed.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.; Rev. R. S. Howland, D. D. Rector, Rev. T. K. Conrad, D. D., Associate Rector. Divine service on SUNDAY, (13th inst.,) at 11 A. M. and 3½ P. M.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. S. McArthur, every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers having no regular place of worship are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison-av. and 35th-st.—There will be divine service and sermon on SUNDAY EVENING, the 13th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Rev. Dr. Montgomery will preach.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. JAMES, East 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., A. C. Wedekind, D. D., Pastor.—Services SABBATH MORNING at 10½ and EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath-school at 2½ P. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH—18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY, Rev. S. F. Holmes will preach at 7½ A. M.; Rev. Dr. Gallaudet at 10½ A. M. and 2½ P. M. for deaf mutes, and Rev. Dr. Geer at 7½ P. M. Catechetical instruction at 4 P. M.

REV. O. B. BIDWELL WILL PREACH in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner Broome and Ridge sts., SUNDAY, Nov. 13, at 10½ A. M. Subjects—*Christ the True Foundation*; 7½ P. M., *God's Temples.*

MR. THOMAS GALES FORSTER, Trance speaker at Apollo Hall, Broadway and 28th-st. Services SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subjects for discourse by the controlling spirit. The public invited. No reserved seats.

HOW TO WAR AND HOW TO WIN.—The second lecture in this course to young people will be delivered by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. E. A. WASHBURN, D. D., RECtor of Calvary Church, will preach in the Protestant Episcopal Free Church of Our Lord, south-west corner of 8th-av. and 37th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE NEW-York Baptist Lay Preaching Association will be held at the Fifth-avenue Baptist Church, 46th-st., near 5th-av., on SABBATH EVENING, Nov. 13, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Dr. Armitage.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner 31st-st.—Rev. Dr. Robinson, of Rochester, will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. I. F. Elder, Pastor, at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Sunday-school concert at 3 P. M.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Jane-st., between 8th-av. and Hudson-st.—The Pastor, Rev. G. D. Mathews, will preach, SUNDAY MORNING and AFTERNOON, at 10½ and 3 o'clock. All are cordially invited. Seats free.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy; and at 275 West-st., at 3½ P. M., by Rev. O. B. Bidwell.

ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH, 56TH and 57th sts., west of 8th-av., Rev. Geo. J. Geer, D. D., Rector.—Three services SUNDAY, 13th inst. Second service at 3½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. Gallaudet will preach at 7½ P. M.

SOUTH REFORMED CHURCH, 5TH-av., corner 21st-st.—The regular EVENING service will be resumed in this church on SUNDAY, Nov. 13, at 7½ o'clock. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. E. P. Rogers.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 13th inst., at 10½ A. M., by Rev. C. S. Harrower, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. W. H. Ferris, D. D. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, 7th-av., out of 34th-st.—Rev. Dr. McVickar having taken pastoral charge for the Winter, in the Rector's absence, there will be divine service at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, AMITY-ST., near Macdougal.—Rev. Theo. A. Eaton, D. D., Rector. Divine service and sermon every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers welcome.

MONTHLY CONCERT.—HON. I. S. Diehl, George W. Bungay and John B. Gough are expected to address the Morning Star Sunday-school, No. 130 West 24th-st., SUNDAY, at 2 P. M.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, CORNER 2D-av. and 10th-st.—Right Rev. R. H. Clarkson, Bishop of Nebraska, will preach on SUNDAY, Nov. 13, at 11 A. M., and Rev. E. O. Flagg, D. D., at 3½ P. M.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH-st., west of 6th-av., Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.—Divine services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector will preach.

REV. WILLIAM H. MILBURN WILL (D. V.) preach in the Memorial Church of Bishop Wainwright, West 11th-st., corner Waverley-place, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching on SUNDAY by Rev. W. McAllister, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sacraments at 3, and prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Seats all free.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. G. F. Krotel, Pastor.—Services SUNDAY, 13th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES WILL BE performed in Chelsea Presbyterian Church, 22d-st., near 9th-av., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ o'clock P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, 7th-av., next to 34th-st.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Rev. Dr. McVickar will preach.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, sexton and undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

PLAYING-CARDS.

How and Where They Are Made, and How Many—Cards of Different Countries—Extent of Card Manufacture in This Country—Things Not Generally Known.

The legend that ascribes the origin of cards to an ingenious attempt to dissipate the sadness and cheer the desponding spirit of CHARLES VI., of France, is probably correct, so far as regards what may be called the preliminary sketch or rough draft of the invention, but the learned men of many nations have had a hand in its improvement, until the pack of cards has gradually developed into what we see today. The lively Frenchman, the courtly Spaniard, and the phlegmatic German have each contributed certain variations and improvements to the original idea, and, if we may credit the touching narrative of "truthful James," sworn to and substantiated by his friend "Bill Nye," it is true that even the "heathen Chinee" has ventured upon introducing certain Oriental differences of his own, including the somewhat startling innovation of playing with twenty-four packs at once, of which twenty-three are concealed from the unsuspecting adversary by the unregenerate gentleman from the Flowery Kingdom, "in his sleeve, which is long."

THE FIRST CARDS.

The first cards made in the year 1390 for CHARLES, as aforementioned, were intended to convey a deep moral meaning to that merry monarch, who certainly stood in need of all the extraneous morality that could be made to engage his attention, he having no great superabundance of intrinsic morality of his own. Thus the diamonds were supposed to symbolize wealth; hearts, the affections; spades, industry, and clubs, physical force; or, to apply the symbolism directly to the different grades of society as then organized, the diamonds stood for the merchants and other money-getters; the hearts for the choir-men or priests; the spades or lance-points for the nobility and soldiers, while the club, or trefoil, signified the peasants. The meaning was a deep one, for wealth, love, power and labor have ruled the world from the time of Adam, while the traders, the peasants and the priests have all their various spheres as sharply defined today as 500 years ago, and love has a realm as universal now as then.

CARDS OF DIFFERENT NATIONS.

The figures upon the cards vary somewhat in different countries, and the number in a pack is not always the same. Some of the Mexico-Spanish inhabitants of South and Central America, for instance, having 80, and some 104 in a pack. The Spaniards have "bastos" or staves instead of the trefoil, and thus we get our term "club" by giving the Spanish name to the French figure. The Spaniards have also "swords," or "espadas" in place of the lance-point, or pike-head, and here again, doubtless, we get our name of "spade" by again giving the Spanish name, or a corruption of it, to the French form of the spot. The diamonds and hearts, being of more universal significance, are the same, or nearly so, in the cards of all civilized nations. The "picture" or "court" cards have, also, their own special significance. The four kings represent David, Cæsar, Alexander and Charles, and these names still appear on all cards of French manufacture, and represent the four monarchies of the Jews, Romans, Greeks and Franks under the Emperor CHARLEMAGNE. The four queens are severally named Argine, Esther, Judith and Pallas, which names are still retained on French cards, being typical of Noble Birth, Piety, Fortitude and Wisdom—Argine being the anagram of "Regina," meaning Queen by birth. The "knaves" represent servants to the knights or nobles, the word "knave" formerly signifying simply a servant, and having nothing of the opprobrious meaning that is now attached to it. Probably the inventors of "Chess" and "Cards," both which games were designed to cheer the despondent hours of a sickly monarch, and perhaps covertly, under the guise of amusement, to teach him a valuable lesson in political morals, never, in their wildest dreams, had any idea of the world-wide celebrity their several inventions would attain, but certainly there is now no nation not utterly barbarous which does not have its ardent votaries of both cards and chess.

CARD-MAKING IN THIS COUNTRY.

We have lately made a thorough investigation of the card manufacturing interest in the United States, and, by the courtesy of one of the largest, if not the largest, manufacturer and dealer in the country, who has given us access to his books, and kindly shown and carefully explained every step and every process in the elaborate business of card-making, we have been able to collate some facts not generally known, and which we think cannot fail to interest the reader. When we set forth with the astounding statement that there are now made 5,000,000 packs of cards in the United States every year, and that all this immense quantity of goods is made and sent into the market by but four factories, and that one of these four produces more cards than the other three combined, it will be readily perceived that the business of this last house requires a manufactory of considerable magnitude. In England, the large establishments of CHARLES GOODALL & SONS, and DE LA RUE make many fine cards, very few of which are imported to America at present, for two reasons—firstly, the high, almost prohibitory duty; secondly, the American manufacturers produce cards of quite as good quality as the foreign, and at a price much cheaper. When it is considered that every pack of cards made in this country pays to the Government a tax of five cents per pack, without regard to quality, and that this tax amounts to $250,000 per annum, it will be seen that the card manufacturer's interest is by no means a contemptible one. One manufacturer carries on his business in a large five-story building, thirty feet front, every room in which, from cellar to attic, is used for the manufacture of playing-cards or the storage of stock or finished goods. One hundred and fifty persons are employed within the walls, where every operation connected with card-making is carried on, save only the original manufacture of the paper stock—even this is brought into the building in the rough, and is there pasted, thickened, sized, calendered and otherwise manipulated to secure for it the degree of high polish requisite to the best finished cards. Even the colored inks are ground and mixed by the workmen, and many of the complex machines used in the business were invented, built and set running on the spot where now they do their work.

THE EMPLOYES.

Of the 150 persons constantly employed, two-thirds, or about 100, are girls, whose ages run from about fifteen up to as old as they will own up to. Their work is sorting, counting, packing, sealing, tending cutting machines, and doing other light work, for which women are peculiarly fitted. These girls earn from $4 to $7 a week each, according to the style of work and the quickness and capability of the worker, and they find constant employment all the year round. In the panic years of 1857 and 1861 the factory closed, stopping work each year about six weeks. At no other time from the year 1848 to the present date has a single employe ever been discharged from this establishment for lack of work. A considerable number of boys are also employed to tend the printing presses. Very much of the work which is here accomplished by machinery is done in England by hand. Indeed, there are certain machines in this establishment which are unknown to the trade elsewhere, having been invented and patented by the manufacturer himself, who is a most ingenious practical mechanic.

THE STOCK.

Contrary to the general supposition, the stock, or pasteboard, of which playing cards are made is not by any means a single sheet of thick pasteboard; it is made of three sheets of specially prepared paper, which are carefully pasted together, and afterward, while moist, placed in a hydraulic press of tremendous power, which expels all the air from the paste, and causes the sheets to cohere perfectly. The thick sheet produced in this manner has elasticity, spring—what the makers call "life"—while a sheet of ordinary pasteboard is pulpy, porous, and with no spring or power of restoring itself when bent out of line. These pasted sheets are dried in large, airy rooms at the top of the house—a process which takes two or more days. The three sheets which compose the card are the face sheet, on which the spots of the card are printed; the back sheet, containing whatever design the taste of the maker has chosen; and the middle or body sheet. These three sheets are by no means of the same quality of stock, the face, back and middle being not unfrequently of three different degrees of fineness. according to the grade of goods it is desired to produce.

THE PRINTING AND SORTING.

The printing of the faces and backs is, of course, done before the pasting of the sheets. The entire "deck" of fifty-two cards is printed on every face sheet; the twelve court cards are grouped in the middle, and the others are arranged about them—the sheets are manufactured so as to leave a very narrow margin, that they may be cut with little waste. This is very easily managed, for all cards, no matter what the quality, are of exactly the same size. The printing of the backs is done on steam presses, from engraved brass cylinders, in precisely the same way that calico printing is done. Indeed, it is stated that the moveable wooden blocks, which at first were employed for printing card-backs, suggested the mode of calico printing which is now in use. These presses are exceedingly ingenious affairs, and, by a beautiful though simple arrangement of separate rollers and ink-fountains, they print in five colors at once—the sheet which goes in blank coming out with the entire pack printed thereon, the kings, queens and knaves resplendent in yellow, blue and green, besides the red and black in which not only they rejoice, but which is the everyday wear of their humbler companions of the rank and file. The backs also, often having five or less colors, are printed in the same manner. Having been printed the cards are now "sized" and then "calendered," which processes are to render them smooth and glossy, and to make them "slip" easily. They are now ready for the "cutting," which is done by machinery—the cutting-tool being what is known as the "circular shears," an arrangement by which two blades, fixed spirally round cylinders which move in opposite directions, catch the sheet between them and cut it perfectly true and smooth. The sheet is passed through the cutting machine twice, the first time slitting it into long slips, which on the second cutting are divided into cards of the proper size. Each of these machines will cut twenty packs a minute. When the owner of this concern went into business in 1848, he had a single cutting machine worked by a foot treadle, which would cut three gross of cards a week, or do in six days about two hours work of one of the present cutters. Having been cut, the cards are next assorted, or laid out in piles with the proper number for a pack in each. The cutting machine itself drops the cards off in packs, and at one time the cheaper sorts were packed and sent off with no other counting. It was soon found, however, that though the machine would lay off the proper number of cards, and those of the proper suits for each pack, it could take no note of damaged or badly-printed specimens. Now, the cards, after leaving the machine, are carefully assorted by a girl, who sees that there are fifty-two perfect cards of the proper suits in each "deck." This girl works by the piece, and as, in her eagerness to assort as many dozens as possible in a day, she is liable to make mistakes, her work is looked over, and her cards again assorted by another girl, who is paid by the week, and who therefore has no temptation to gain time at the cost of slighting her work. The loose cards now pass into the hands of the "wrappers," who put each pack in its own paper or wrapper, with one of the familiar well-known figures on it, the warlike "Highlander," the easy-going "Grand Mogul," the explosive "steamboat," or the screeching "American eagle;" every six packs are then inclosed in a larger wrapper and handed to another girl, who fastens the ends of the envelope with sealing-wax.

TAX ON CARDS.

The cards are now ready for sale, though not for delivery, for after a sale is made the goods must be unsealed, the Government five-cent stamp affixed to each pack, and then resealed. In England, the Government at one time made sure of its tax by compelling the manufacturer to buy one of every pack from the Revenue Office; thus the card manufacturer could print but fifty-one of the fifty-two cards, but must buy every ace of spades from the queen, the making of that card by any but the Government agents being a felony, amounting to counterfeiting. This is why in all English cards the ace of spades is always so highly ornamented. It formerly bore the Queen's stamp, and now in America that card is generally selected by the maker on which to print his own name.

MINOR OPERATIONS OF CARD-MAKING.

We have omitted to describe many of the minor operations of card-making; suffice to say that even the cheapest cards are handled sixteen times, while the finer qualities go through no less than thirty-three separate processes from the time the paper goes into the factory till the finished card goes out. While the "pips" and "court cards" remain ever the same, the backs of playing-cards are varied almost infinitely. There are hundreds of distinct designs, English, American and French, which are multiplied to hundreds more by printing the same back in different combinations of colors. It has often been asked why card-makers persist in retaining the same old meaningless, and certainly hideous faces and dresses for their court cards. The kings and queens, as represented in the picture cards, would be the vilest of caricatures if they bore the slightest resemblance to anything in the heavens above, the earth beneath, or the waters under the earth. The experiment has been tried, however, of having beautifully engraved pictures of women and men in royal robes for the monarchs of the "deck," but it has always resulted in failure and in pecuniary disaster. The manufacturer, whose place we been describing, once undertook to rectify the public taste in this regard. Paying out a large sum for finely-engraved court ladies and gentlemen, he put the same upon the market, anticipating not only the thanks of all lovers of the beautiful, but also looking for a substantial return of many shekels to his yearning pockets. Alas! the ungrateful public ignored the pretty women and the gallant men, and stuck tightly to the red and yellow monstrosities of their youth; eventually the enterprising manufacturer sent his fancy cards to California, where they were ignominiously sold at auction for something considerably less than a penny a pack, and he philosophically pocketed the loss, having bought his experience at the reasonable sum of a trifle over $15,000, gold.

INCREASE OF THE BUSINESS.

The great demand for the cheaper grade of playing cards is found in the West. Before the late war St. Louis was the great card depot of the country. The Atlantic and Mississippi Steam-ship Company have often bought $1,500 worth of cards at once. Massachusetts calls for more fine cards than any other State in the Union, the reason being that there are few theatres or other places of amusement, and cards are called in to fill the gap. Previous to 1860 there were but four manufactories in the United States. From 1861 to 1864 there were six new ones added, making ten, all of which six collapsed when the soldiers were disbanded in 1865. In 1862, '63 and '64, the largest house produced 1,131,950 packs—then, having increased their facilities, they began to make at the rate of 500,000 packs a year. From 1850 to 1858 the greatest number of cards was made, owing to the rush to California, and the lack of female society there, and the utter isolation of thousands of the men from every other species of amusement. In those years the average number of packs per annum was 9,000,000, an average which was again attained from 1862 to 1866, when the greatest number of soldiers were in the field to put down the great rebellion. Of these more than 50 per cent. were common sorts of goods. Although by far the greater number of packs contain fifty-two cards each, there are some "euchre packs" made, in which all under the seven spots are rejected, leaving thirty-two in a "deck." Marked cards, for gamblers' uses, are made generally by the cheats themselves, who take common honest cards and print "extras" over them, though it is said that some regular manufacturers make them to order. In prices American cards vary all the way from the common steam-boat, star or calico back at $18 a gross up to the elegant Great Mogul cotton-plant backs, with gold spots, extra super enameled at $150, so that any one who is prepared to pay his money, can certainly be allowed almost any sort of a reasonable choice.

The Latest Arrivals of Immigrants.

The total number of immigrants landed at Castle Garden since the 1st of January last is 195,973, less by about 38,000 than the number landed up to this time last year. The arrivals during October were 13,025, and for the last week 6,636. The statistics for the week ended yesterday are as follows:

Nov. 5	Steamer Columbia, Glasgow	368
	Ship New World, London	44
Nov. 6	Steamer Allemannia, Hamburg	862
	Steamer San Francisco, Bermuda	5
	Bark Thomas Hope, Monrovia	5
Nov. 7	Steamer Lafayette, Havre	91
	Steamer Donau, Bremen	682
	Steamer Batavia, Liverpool	390
	Steamer City of Paris, Liverpool	765
	Bark Lindig, Palermo	1
Nov. 8	Steamer Thuringia, Hamburg	874
	Steamer Nevada, Liverpool	380
	Steamer Europa, Glasgow	355
Nov. 9	Steamer Java, Liverpool	178
	Steamer The Queen, Liverpool	785
Nov. 11	Steamer Helvetia, Liverpool	455
	Steamer Alaska, Aspinwall	376
Total		6,636

Grand National Fair in Aid of the Victims of the War in France.

A large number of prominent and charitable ladies of this City have organized a National Bazaar for the relief of those who have been and may be widowed and orphaned by the war in France. In the address setting forth the object of the organization, we find these eloquent words:

> The dead on the field of battle are at peace, the wounded soldier in the hospital is cared for by the benevolence, official and voluntary, of the country in whose cause he has been struck down. But who shall care for the widow and the orphan? Long after the smoke of the battle has melted away, the desolated homesteads, the devastated fields, the ruined farms, the suspended industry of the regions over which it has raged, protract its awful work in pestilence and famine. Through Germany, where no hostile foot has trod, the cry of the homeless, the fatherless and the poor grows daily more and more terrible. What, then, must be the wretchedness, the woe, the want of the populations, which in France have seen, and daily see, their strong men taken from them to perish at their door, their present shelter and their hope of future support consumed in the conflagration of all the savings of the past? It is for these that the ladies of the Grand National Bazaar now appeal to all that is tenderest and noblest with womanhood in the New World. They cannot permit themselves for a moment to doubt that the same holy cause of charity for which the women of America and of France labored together triumphantly a century ago, when this infant Republic was emerging from the travail of its birth, will command a like co-operation with a like success in this season of darkness and affliction sent upon the land of LAFAYETTE and of ROCHAMBEAU. Surely the noble women of our land, which has so lately and so terribly experienced the horrors of war, will need no urging to respond promptly and generously to such an appeal. Even our own widows and orphans will contribute to aid those whose sufferings are more recent and more poignant than theirs.

The Bazaar will be held in the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment, at the junction of Broadway and Sixth-avenue, opening on Tuesday, the 15th inst. The officers of the organization are: President, Mme. VICTOR PLACE, French Consulate; Vice-Presidents, Mlle. A. G. BLOISSIERES, No. 50 West Fifteenth-street; Mrs. R. OGDEN DOREMUS, No. 70 Union-square, and Mrs. AMES VAN WART, No. 107 Fifth-avenue. Secretary, Mme. G. MOURAILLE, No. 29 West Twelfth-street. Vice-Secretary, Mlle. LOUISE BRUGUIERE, No. 57 West Nineteenth-street. Treasurer, Mr. A. CHARVET, No. 148 Duane-street.

FIELD SPORTS.

Close of the Ball Season.

On Thursday, Nov. 24, the base-ball season of 1870 will be officially closed in all States north and west of the Potomac and the Alleghanies. In the Southern States and on the Pacific coast the season extends to a later period. The Mutuals closed the season with their game at Philadelphia. The Red Stockings have also ceased play, and also the Atlantics and the Stars. The Eckfords and Unions closed a month ago.

Cricket—The Manhattan Club's Last Game.

The Manhattan Cricket Club, of this City, took advantage of the fine weather yesterday, to close play for the season. By invitation, the Social Base-ball Club joined in the play, and in the morning a game of base-ball was played, which resulted in favor of the Socials. The following is the score:

MANHATTAN.	O.	R.	SOCIAL.	O.	R.
Fox, f.	1	1	Dr. Bell, p.	1	4
Hosford, p.	3	1	Clute, 1st b.	2	4
Russell, 1st b.	1	2	Stephens, 2d b.	3	3
Livesey, s. s.	2	1	Pedro, c. f.	3	3
Simms, f.	2	1	Carsey, c.	2	4
Shrieves, c.	1	2	Ryerson, s. s.	0	5
H. Tucker, 3d b.	1	2	Hatfield, 3d b.	2	4
Hayward, l. f.	0	3	Kirkland, l. f.	2	3
Norley, 2d b.	1	2	Wilson, r. f.	3	3
Carpenter, c. f.	2	0			
J. Tucker, r. f.	0	0	Total	18	33
Neeves, f.	5	0			
Oakley, f.	1	0			
Total	18	15			

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.
Manhattan	6	1	4	2	2	0—15
Social	5	2	10	16	0	0—33

Umpire—Mr. HATFIELD.
Time of Game—Two hours and ten minutes.

After lunch a game of cricket was commenced, in which the Socials, assisted by NORLEY, of the St. George Club, played against an eleven belonging to the Manhattan Club, which resulted as follows:

BASE-BALL PLAYERS.	
Norley, b. H. Tucker	8
Bell, b. H. Tucker	9
Clute, b. Livesey	1
Stevenson, ct. Livesey, b. Hosford	30
Pedro, b. H. Tucker	0
Hatfield, ct. Neeves, b. H. Tucker	8
Kirkland, b. H. Tucker	0
Rogerson, b. Hosford	3
Carsey, run out	0
Shrieves, b. Hosford	0
Wilson, ct. Hayward, b. Hosford	0
Byes, 8; wides, 4	12
Total	71

CRICKETERS.	
Fox, b. Bell	17
H. Tucker, not out	18
Hosford, run out	9
Neeves, b. Bell	16
Simms, b. Bell	3
Perryman, ct. Norley, b. Bell	6
Jackson, b. Carsey	14
Oakley, st. Norley, b. Bell	9
J. Tucker, b. Bell	16
Livesey, b. Bell	0
Russell, ct. Pedro, b. Kirkland	4
Byes, 2; leg byes, 2	4
Total	118

Umpires—Messrs. Carpenter and Mordaunt.

The St. George Club will close play for the season this week.

The Willows closed their unsuccessful season last week.

The New-York Club will close next Saturday.

Week of Prayer—1871.

The Executive Committee of the Evangelical Alliance of the United States of America have issued the following programme for the annual Week of Prayer, beginning Sunday, Jan. 1, 1871:

Sunday, Jan. 1.—Sermons—Subject: "Inspiration of Holy Scripture; Its Sufficiency and Sole Authority for Religious Faith and Practice."

Monday, Jan. 2.—Prayer—Grateful review of the past, calling for renewed confidence and for increased devotedness; humiliation for the worldliness of the Church, and for national sins provoking divine judgments.

Tuesday, Jan. 3.—Prayer—for nations, for all in authority, for soldiers and sailors, for all who have suffered in the recent war, and for the blessings of peace.

Wednesday, Jan. 4.—Prayer—for the conversion of children, for Sunday-schools, and all seminaries of learning, and for the raising up of more laborers in Christ's service.

Thursday, Jan. 5.—Prayer—for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit on all who profess and call themselves Christians, for the increase of charity, and of affectionate communion and co-operation among all in every land who love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity.

Friday, Jan. 6.—Prayer—for the circulation of the Word of God, for a blessing on religious literature, for an end of religious persecution, and for the removal of all hindrances to the spread of the Gospel.

Saturday, Jan. 7.—Prayer—for Christian Missions, for the conversion of the world, and for "the glorious appearing of our Lord Jesus Christ."

Sunday, Jan. 8.—Sermons—Subject: Faith, Hope and Love—essential witnesses for the truth.

This is substantially the programme issued by the Evangelical Alliance in foreign countries. The subjects for the day are the same, with slight alterations, adapting the whole to the specific wants of our own country. It is earnestly hoped that in all places this or a similar series of topics may be adopted, and that Christians everywhere will unite in the Week of Prayer, which, for many years past, has been so signally attended by divine favor.

WILLIAM E. DODGE, President.
NOAH H. SCHENCK, Chairman of the Executive Committee.

OFFICE OF THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1870.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 12.

FIRST BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62	108⅜	100 Quick. Min. Co.	5¼
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64	107⅜	100 Boston W. Power	18½
14,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	109½	150 Am. Mer. U. Ex.	46
85,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	109⅝	100 do	46½
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68	110	100 do	46⅜
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old	61¼	100 do ....b. c.	46⅜
3,000 Va. St. 6s, old	66	100 do s60	46½
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new	60	55 Adams Ex....b. c.	67½
15,000 do s10	60	200 do	67¾
25,000 do ....b. c.	60	100 N. Y. Cen. & H. R. R.	92⅝
12,000 N. C. 6s, old bs.	47¾	50000 N. Y. Cen. & H. R. R. Ctfs	87½
5,000 do ....b. c.	48½	50000 do ....b. c.	87½
5,000 Mo. St. 6s	91⅞	100 Erie R.	23¼
10,000 do	92	100 Erie R. Pf.	48½
1,000 Ala. St. 8s	102	900 Reading Pref...b3	102½
3,000 Brook. 6s, W. L.	93¾	400 L. S. M. So. R...b. c.	93⅞
2,000 Ark. 7s, iss. to L. R. & Ft. S. R. Co.	66	200 do b3	94
		700 do	94
1,000 Alb. & Sus. 2d	92½	400 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	107
5,000 Cen. Pac. Gold Bs	91	100 Chic. & N. W. R.	79⅞
5,000 Morris & Es. 1st	100	400 C. & N. W. Pf....s3	90¼
2,000 N. J. Cen. N. Bs	102	300 do ....b. c.	90¼
3,000 St. L. & Iron M. 1st M. Bs	88½	500 do b3	90⅜
		100 Chic. & R. I. R.	113⅜
7,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st, Iowa Div.	87	400 Mil. & St. Paul R.	60
		200 do ....b. c.	60
3,000 Col., C. & I. C. 1st	82	100 Mil. & St. Paul Pf.	80½
1,000 N. Y. & N. H. 6s, bonds	97½	100 do s3	80
		13 P., Ft. W. & C. Guar.	94
6,000 N. Mo. 1st Bs	87½	480 Del., Lack. & W. R.	110½
10 Leather Manu. Bk.	185	100 Chic. & Alton R.	116¾
16 Ocean Bank	70	50 do	117
5 Cen. Nat. Bank	105	100 Ohio & Miss. R.	33
15 do	104¼	23 Morris & Essex R.	92
5 Ninth Nat. Bank	108½	100 Mar. & Cin. 1st Pf.	20
30 Del. & Hud. Canal	121½	100 Han. & St. Jo. R.	110
200 West. U. Tel.	41⅝	800 C., C. & I. C. R....b3	19¼
500 do ....b. c.	41⅝	300 Tol., W. & W....b. c.	52¼
100 Mariposa Pref.	10¾	100 do b30	52¾

SECOND BOARD.

$80,000 U. S. 6s, '81. C.	113½	300 N. Y. C. & H....b. c.	92⅝
2,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '64, c.	107½	4000 N. Y. C. & H. Cts.	87¼
15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n.	109½	40,600 do ....bet. call.	87½
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68	110	100 Reading	101⅞
11,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67, s3	109⅝	40 L. S. & M. So.	94
10,000 do	109⅝	700 do ...bet. call.	93¾
10,000 do b3	109⅝	300 Union Pac.	23¾
5,000 N. C. 6s, old bds.	48½	200 do b30	23⅞
10,000 Va. 6s, reg., old.	50¼	200 Clev. & Pitts.	107
10,000 S. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. & July	73	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf. s3	90
		800 do ...bet. call.	90
1,500 La. 6s, old	71¾	100 N. J. Cen.	109½
2,600 C., C. & I. C. 1st	82⅝	500 Chi. & R. I.	113¼
36,000 do b3	82½	700 Mil. & St. Paul	60
5,000 C., C. & I. C. 2d	64	100 do b3	60½
15,000 Cen. Pac. G. B.	90⅞	100 M. & St. P. Pf. b30	80¾
100 Mariposa Mining	7	100 Tol., W. & W.	52⅝
1300 West. U. Tel. b. c.	41½	23 Chi. & Alton	117
50 Adams Ex.	67½	20 Morris & Essex	92
200 do	67¾	300 Col., C. & I. C.	19
50 Am. M. U. Ex.	45⅝	100 Long Island...b. c.	67½
100 do ...bet. call.	46⅝	100 Del., Lack. & W.	110
66 Wells-Fargo Ex.	35		

SATURDAY, Nov. 12—P. M.

The Money market closes with remarkable ease at 4@5 ₱ cent. on call, and 7@8½ ₱ cent. per annum, as the governing rates, in the discount line. The offerings have been in excess of the needs of the leading borrowers. The City Banks make another favorable exhibit this week, the deposit line showing an increase of $1,851,221, and the specie average of $2,224,843. A loss of only $367,232 of legal-tender notes is reported on the week's business. An addition of $2,882,660 has been made to the loan and discount averages, and a small amount to the item of circulation. The Government office disbursed today $1,157,642 in currency, and closed with a currency balance of $8,260,135, against $7,925,265 the previous Saturday.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 12.

Gold receipts	$510,462 35
Gold payments	1,069,508 92
Gold balance	60,449,617 06
Currency receipts	417,941 05
Currency payments	1,157,642 40
Currency balance	8,260,134 61
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington	366,000 00
Customs	305,000 00

The Gold speculation has been less confident, and though the dealings have been quite extensive for Saturday, the price has shown renewed weakness, having receded from 111⅝ at about noon to 111 near the close of regular business hours. The war reports and rumors were of a less exciting tenor, and gave less aid to the movement. The final quotation was 111⅛. There was a decided relaxation in the Gold Loan market, with a freer offering for prompt delivery; and rates ranged from flat to 2 ₱ cent. per annum for the use of coin, and 2 ₱ cent. per annum for carrying. The Specie export for the day was $202,304, and for the week, only $410,135. The Customs revenue, today, was $304,822, and the whole week, $2,308,929. The Treasury Office paid out Coin Interest, today, to the amount of $670,715, making a total of $3,141,790 for the week. The aggregate of the disbursements of November Coin Interest through the Office, up to this morning, was $10,885,463, to which the sum of $420,000 is to be added for payments on the same account today. Of this grand total the disbursements on registered claims have been about $4,300,000, and the remainder on coupons. The Office closed the week with a coin reserve of $60,449,617, against $60,471,872 the previous Saturday. The Gold Exchange Bank clearances today were up $96,108,000, reflecting the activity at the Gold Board yesterday. The business in Foreign Exchange was light, but rates were quoted about steady on the basis of 109⅛@109¼ for prime sixty-day sterling drafts. The export movement in Wheat at the Produce Exchange was quite brisk, and prices of the favorite grades of new crop Spring closed stronger. The Cotton dealings were less extensive, but values were maintained on prompt deliveries, and were a shade firmer on contracts for the future. The week's gross receipts of Cotton at this port were 34,893 bales. The ocean freight market was firmer and more active. The following are the details of the week's specie exports:

Steam-ship Scotia, Liverpool—Silver bars	$78,690 00
Schooner Vincent J. Wallace, Jacmel—American silver	2,000 00
Steam-ship Allemannia, Hamburg—Spanish gold	10,090 00
Steam-ship Batavia, Liverpool—Silver bars	96,438 00
Bark Marie, Point-a-Petre—French gold	10,702 80
Schooner Impulse, Maracaibo—American gold	10,000 00
Steam-ship City of Paris, Liverpool—American gold	27,250 00
Silver bars	145,054 00
Gold bars	30,000 00
Grand total	$410,134 80

In the Public Funds there has been generally more steadiness apparent with a somewhat better inquiry noted. The exception of weakness was in the instance of the 1862 Five-twenties, which were offered more freely and quoted down to 108⅛, under the lower London figures. The market closed about steady on all issues. The Railway speculation closed comparatively tame, the dealings showing but little spirit. Values fluctuated slightly during the day, and wound up barely steady on the general list.

The following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—NOV. 12.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	106½	106⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	108⅜	108⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	109⅝	109⅝
American Gold Coin	111⅜	111⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	109⅛
New Bonds of Tennessee	60	60
New-York Central and Hudson	92½	92⅝
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	87½	87⅜
Reading Railroad	102	101¾
Chicago and Rock Island	113¼	113¼
North-west Common	80	79⅞
North-west Preferred	90⅛	90
Pacific Mail Company	42	42⅛
St. Paul Preferred	80⅛	80⅜
St. Paul Common	60⅜	60¼
Lake Shore	93⅞	93¾
Ohio and Mississippi	32⅞	32¾
Toledo and Wabash	52¾	52½
Western Telegraph	41⅜	41⅜

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., reg., '81	113⅛	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	109¼
6 ₱ cent., coup., '81	113⅜	5-20 reg., '67	109¼
5-20 reg., '62	107	5-20 coup., '67	109⅝
5-20 coup., '62	108	5-20 reg., '68	109⅞
5-20 coup., '64	107¼	5-20 coup., '68	110
5-20 reg., '65	107¼	10-40 reg.	105⅝
5-20 coup., '65	107⅜	10-40 coup.	106⅝
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	109⅜	6s currency	111½

The aggregate of the 1871 bonds, thus far offered for redemption, is $2,545,000. Only $2,000 were presented and paid this week.

A lighter movement has been reported in State Bonds; and values have been generally weaker. South Carolina new Sixes, January and July issue, sold at 73; North Carolina old Sixes, at 47¾@48½; Tennessee new Sixes, at 60; do. old, 61¼; Virginia old Sixes, at 66; do., registered, at 50¼; Alabama 8s, at 102; Louisiana old Sixes, at 71¾, and Missouri Sixes, at 91⅞@92. The bids at the Board were as follows:

Tenn. 6s, old	61	Ala. 8s	102
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	60	Ark. 6s, Funded	63
Va. 6s, old	65¾	Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. Is.	65
Va. 6s, new bonds	64	Ohio 6 ₱ ct., 1881	103
Va. 6s, registered, old	50	Ohio 6 ₱ ct., 1886	103
Ga. 6s	79	Ill. Canal bonds, 1870	100
Ga. 7s, new bonds	91	Ill. 6s, coupon, 1877	100
N. C. 6s, old	47⅜	Ill. 6s, coupon, 1879	100
N. C. Funding act, '66	39	Ill. 6s, War loan	100
N. C. Funding act, '68	26¼	Mich. 6 ₱ ct., 1873	100
N. C. 6s, new bonds	26¼	Mich. 6 ₱ ct., 1878	100
N. C. 6s, Special tax	20	Mich. 6 ₱ ct., 1883	100
S. C. 6s	87	Mich. 7 ₱ ct., 1878	100
S. C. 6s, new bonds	72¾	N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan	106¼
S. C. 6s, Apr. & Oct.	71	N. Y. Coup. B'ty Loan	106½
Mo. 6s	91¾	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1872	104
Mo. H. & St. Jo. Iss.	91¾	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1873	104
La. 6s	71¾	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1874	106
La. 6s, Levee bonds	72	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1875	106
La. 8s, Levee bonds	89	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1877	106
Cal. 7s	112	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1878	106
Conn. 6s	101½	N. Y. 5s, C. L., 1874	100
R. I. 6s	101	N. Y. 5s, C. L., 1875	100

The dealings in the Railway Mortgages were moderate in amount, and prices were firm throughout. Central Pacific Sixes were offered less freely, and ruled strong at 90⅞@91, with a fair investment inquiry noted at these figures. Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Firsts sold at 82@82½, and Seconds at 64. Union Pacific Sixes were quoted at 82½@82¾. The bids at the Board were as follows:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	90⅜	Tol. & Wab. eq. bds.	76¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	87	G. West. 1st., '88	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub.	87	G. West. 1st, '88	87
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100½	G. West. 2d, '93	81½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, c., '76	100½	Ill. & S. Iowa, 1st	76
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76	100½	Gal. & Chi. 2d	95
Erie 1st ex.	96	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	97⅞
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79	93¼	Morris & Ex. 1st	100
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83	85	Morris & Ex. 2d	97
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	80¾	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	99
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88	80½	N. J. Cen. 2d	100
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	90	N. J. Cen. new bds.	102½
Hud. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85	101½	Pitts., F. W. & C., 1st	104
Harlem 1st	99	Pitts., F. W. & C., 2d.	95
Har., Con. M. & S. F.	90¾	Pitts., F. W. & C., 3d.	91½
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds.	92½	Clev. & Pitts., 2d	98½
Alb. & Sus. 3d bds.	92½	Clev. & Pitts., 3d	95
Mich. C. 1st, 8s, '82	117	Clev. & Pitts., 4th	78½
Chi., B. & Q., 8 ₱ c., 1st	111½	Chi. & Alt. 1st	102
Mich. S. 7 ₱ c., 2d	96	Chi. & Alt. inc.	91
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	96⅝	Ohio & Miss. 1st	99
Cen. Pac. bds.	90⅞	Ohio & Miss. con.	87¾
Union Pac. 1st bds.	82½	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	95
U. Pac. L. Grants, 7s.	72½	St. L. & Iron M. 1st	88¾
U. Pac. inc. 10s	72½	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s	104
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	107½	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10	92
Alt. & T. H. 1st.	95	Mil. & St. P. 1st	93¼
Alt. & T. H. 2d pf.	81	M. & S. P. I. & M. d.	86½
Chi. & N. W., S. F.	97	Mil. & St. P. 2d	80
Chi. & N. W., Int. bds.	91	Chi. & Mil. 1st	90
Chi. & N. W., ex. bds.	87	Jol. & Chi. 1st	106
Chi. & N. W. 1st	94	Col., C. & I. 1st	82
Con. 7 ₱ ct. conv.	87½	Col., C. & I. 2d	63
Lack. & West. bds.	100	Tol., P. & W., W. D.	80
Del., L. & W. 1st	99	Tol., P. & W., 2d	67
Del., L. & W. 2d	95	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	97½
Tol. & Wab. 1st ex.	92	Bos., H. & E. guar.	28
Tol. & Wab. 2d	83½	Cedar F. & Minn. 1st	85

City Bank Stocks were in limited demand. Central National sold at 104¼@105, Ninth at 108½, Ocean at 70. Express stocks were more active. American led off, and sold up to 46¾, Adams brought 67¾@67⅞, Wells-Fargo 35. The bids at the Board for City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares were as follows:

New-York	139	St. Nicholas	111½
Manhattan	150	Importers' & Traders'	158
Merchants'	116	[illegible]	167
Mechanics'	135	Manuf. & Merchants'	100
Union	138	N. Y. Nat. Ex. Bank	109
America	145	Central National	104¾
City	210	Fourth National	107½
Phenix	105	Ninth National	108¼
Tradesmen's	150	Tenth National	127
National	116	Gold Exchange	86
Merchants' Exchange	102	Bankers' & Brokers' Ass.	100
Leather Manufact'rs'	185	Del. & Hud. Canal	121
State of New-York	103	Pennsylvania Coal	221
Commerce	123½	Maryland Coal Co.	20
Broadway	300	Spring Mountain Coal	35
Ocean	70	Canton Co., Balt.	69
Mercantile	124	West. Union Tel.	41⅝
American Exchange	11[illegible]¼	Quicksilver Mining	5
Chatham	1[illegible]	Quicksilver Pref.	8
Bank of N. America	1[illegible]6	Mariposa Mining	7
Hanover	100	Mariposa Pref.	10½
Irving	118	Mar. Trustee Certs.	30
Peoples'	142½	Boston Water Power	18¼
Grocers'	118	Adams Express	67¼
East River	111	Wells-Far. Scrip	2½
Market	125	American Express	46¼
Nassau	106	United States Ex.	33¼
Corn Exchange	127	Pacific Mail	42¼
Continental	94		

The *Financial Chronicle* sums up as follows the earnings of twelve railroads from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, or for ten months of the calendar year:

	1870.	1869.
Central Pacific	$6,947,507	$4,606,233
Chicago and Alton	3,933,233	3,960,208
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis	2,675,691	2,593,599
Illinois Central	7,254,270	7,310,709
Kansas Pacific	2,717,568	....
Marietta and Cincinnati	1,133,470	1,150,174
Milwaukee and St. Paul	6,099,655	5,850,751
North Missouri	2,310,927	1,572,421
Ohio and Mississippi	2,521,610	2,362,628
Pacific of Missouri	2,883,940	2,614,366
Toledo, Wabash and Western	3,620,488	3,494,675
Union Pacific	6,416,208	....
Total	$48,444,567	....
Total, excluding roads not reported last year	$39,440,791	$35,580,759

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—NOV. 12.

Telegraphed to E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	101	101¼
City 6s, New	102½	102⅝
Camden and Amboy	115	115½
Pennsylvania Central	59⅝	59¾
Reading	101¾	101⅞
Lehigh Valley	59⅝	59¾
Catawissa Preferred	38½	38¾
Philadelphia and Erie	26⅝	26¾
Lehigh Navigation	32⅝	32¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	89¼	89½

The aggregate amount of Imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the port of New-York for the week ending Nov. 11, 1870, was $2,774,472.

The receipts from operations of the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad for the years ending April 30, 1869 and 1870, as given by the American *Railroad Journal*, were as follows:

	1869.	1870.
From passengers	$165,420 49	$227,528 27
From freight	216,652 62	304,692 51
From express	14,867 42	21,545 49
From Government transports	20,000 00	2,974 01
From mails	18,600 00	18,600 00
From incidentals	10,381 26	4,342 20
Total	$444,921 79	$579,682 48
Expenses, viz.:		
Conducting transports	$97,061 22	$120,478 41
Motive power	80,044 80	106,670 56
Maintenance of way	106,732 06	158,169 72
Maintenance of cars	30,731 22	44,346 41
Steam-boat expenses	29,525 58	39,187 93
Taxes	4,021 44	21,678 49
Total	$348,116 32	492,531 52
Net receipts	96,805 47	87,150 96

It will be seen that the gross receipts were $579,682 48—an increase over those of the previous year of $133,760 69, or about 23 per cent. The total operating expenses were $426,676 99; and the receipts over and above operating expenses, 153,005 49. From this should be deducted the sum of $44,176 04 expended for 679 tons of new rails, and $21,678 49 for taxes—leaving the net amount, as above, $87,150 96. The ordinary operating expenses have been 73.64, and the total expenses about 85 per cent. of the gross receipts. This result produces no dividends for the stockholders, but provides amply for the interest of the indebtedness of the company.

A bill was prepared and placed before the Legislature, passed and approved by the Governor on the 25th February, 1970, authorizing the indorsement by the State of the first mortgage bonds of the company for $2,500,000; $1,000,000 to be used in paying off the mortgage and judgment liens on the road; $500,000 for repairs and improvement of the road between Montgomery and Tensas, and increase of outfit and equipment; and the remaining $1,000,000 for extending the road from Tensas to the city of Mobile. The bonds have been prepared, dated April 25, 1870, and payable May 1, 1900, with interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually from May 1, 1870.

All the necessary arrangements are being made to comply with the provisions of the act of the Legislature, and the Board have every reason to expect that by the first of August next they will be complied with, and the Company be in possession of the indorsed bonds, so as to be enabled to have the contractors at work on the extension of the road from Tensas to Mobile.

Contracts have been made for 2,000 tons of rails to be delivered in June, July and August, for repairs of the road between Montgomery and Tensas, for six locomotives and 110 new freight cars, and by the first of November the road will be in a better working condition than at any time in its history; and, for the first time, with an outfit and equipment sufficient to do the work required of it.

The bonds to be indorsed by the State will be a first and only lien on the road, outfit and equipment, which will have cost the Company, when the road is completed to the City of Mobile, $5,600,000, a fraction over $30,000 per mile. The State being responsible for only $2,500,000, about $13,700 per mile, it must be perfectly safe, if railroad property in the State is to have any value. Our road, when completed, will have a very strong position, and will be made doubly so by the completion of the road from New-Orleans, as we must have very large increase in our through travel from that direction, and the completion of the South and North Alabama Railroad, now rapidly progressing, and which will no doubt be opened to Elyton by the close of the year, and Decatur by the time the road is finished to Mobile, will give a connection with the iron and coal-fields of the State, and make the road a part of the shortest line from the Gulf to Nashville and Louisville.

The thorough repair and improvement of the Montgomery and West Point Railroad, so as to make it a first-class road, giving to it a better chance for the travel to and from the East and North, must largely increase the business of this road, and within three years the Board hope to see the stock of the Company, both preferred and common, permanently placed on the list of dividend-paying stocks. The financial condition of the company, April 30, 1870, was as follows:

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock:		
Capital common stock		$1,139,900 00
Ala. & Fla. R. R. Co. common stock unexchanged		90,400 00
M. & G. N. R. R. Co. common stock unexchanged		32,300 00
Total common stock		$1,262,600 00
Preferred capital stock		1,760,300 00
Bonded debt, secured by mortgage on road:		
First mortgage bonds M. & M. R. R.	$894,000 00	
First mortgage bonds Alabama and Florida Railroad	3,500 00	
Second mortgage bonds Alabama and Florida Railroad	34,500 00	
Third mortgage bonds Alabama and Florida Railroad	27,500 00	
Third mortgage bonds M. & Gt. N. R. R.	27,000 00—	986,500 00
Bonded debt not secured by mortgage:		
Income bonds Alabama and Florida Railroad	$7,300 00	
Bonds indorsed by directors of Alabama and Florida Railroad	54,000 00—	61,300 00
Floating debt:		
Bills payable	$153,617 88	
Due on open account	309,466 50	
Net income due, preferred stock	2,182 04—	465,266 42
Total		$4,535,966 42

ASSETS.

Cost of 164 miles road-bed, with all appurtenances thereto, from Montgomery, Ala., to Tensas	$3,596,166 02
242 passenger and freight cars	188,895 00
25 locomotives	271,487 10
Steam-boats St. Elmo and Sumter	50,000 00
Machine-shop tools and materials on hand	51,046 37
Car-shop tools and materials on hand	27,552 36
Railway tools and materials on hand	26,592 80
Depot buildings at Montgomery and on line of road, machine and car shop at Montgomery and Pollard, and section houses	126,341 60
Cash on hand	8,991 90
Due company on open account	188,893 27
Total	$4,535,966 42

President, CHARLES T. POLLARD; Chief Engineer and General Superintendent, G. JORDAN; Auditor, GEO. C. BALL.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* of Nov. 3, says:

The shipment of treasure today, per *Colorado*, was as follows:

Bank of California		$300,000 00
Other shippers		7,046 63
Total		$307,046 63
Destined as follows:		
Callao	$300,000 00	
England	2,046 63	
Panama	5,000 00	
		307,046 63
Previously this year		29,991,165 00
Total since Jan. 1		$30,298,211 63
Corresponding period 1869		33,697,992 00
Decrease this year		$3,399,780 37

Included in the previous shipments this year is the sum of $12,040,525, sent to New-York by the Continental Road.

The Albany *Argus* gives the following statement of the quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at tide-water during the fourth week in October, in the years 1869 and 1870:

	Flour, barrels.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
1869	29,800	1,505,000	691,700	546,200
1870	9,200	734,200	103,100	356,400
Increase	20,600	Inc. 773,800	Dec. 588,600	Dec. 189,840

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 7th inst., inclusive, during the years 1869 and 1870, was as follows:

	Flour, barrels.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
1869	394,600	14,345,000	6,253,200	743,900
1870	356,600	13,918,300	4,584,300	2,306,800
Decrease	38,000	Dec. 426,700	Dec. 1,668,900	In. 1,562,900

By reducing the Wheat to Flour the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows a decrease equal to 123,340 bbls. Flour. The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 7th of November in the years indicated:

Canal opened.	1868. April 23.	1869. May 6.	1870. May 10.
Flour, bbls.	353,700	394,600	356,600
Wheat, bushels	10,710,500	14,345,000	13,918,300
Corn, bushels	16,091,000	6,253,200	4,584,300
Barley, bushels	2,673,300	743,900	2,306,800
Oats, bushels	9,400,400	3,131,400	5,210,900
Rye, bushels	545,600	242,300	529,900
Malt, bushels	379,300	215,800	650,500
Feed, lbs.	....	8,871,100	10,651,300

Grain in Store at Latest Dates.

	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Rye, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
New-York	2,092,900	300,000	2,125,000	116,800	400,400
Chicago	1,729,000	564,900	598,200	108,300	619,200
Milwaukee	1,048,900	....	....	....	....
Toledo	325,000	63,400	81,100	700	2,300
Albany	26,400	49,400	357,000	24,300	154,000
Detroit	155,800	2,500	16,300	....	17,400
Toronto	78,000	....	4,600	....	303,000
Montreal	592,600	....	....	....	....
Oswego	470,000	34,000	73,800	13,500	526,200

The San Francisco *Bulletin* speaks of the progress of the railroad system on the Pacific slope, thus:

"California is making rapid progress, all things considered, in the construction of a home railroad system, connecting with and supplementing the transcontinental road. Three or four principal lines are now being built, which will form the commercial spinal cord of the Pacific coast, its northern end reaching the pine forests, coal-beds and wheat-fields of Puget Sound, and the southern end running through the semi-tropical portion of California—the land of the olive, citron, orange and lemon—to the Colorado River and the door of our sister Republic of Mexico. The Southern portion of the road will form the Pacific end of the main Southern Pacific transcontinental line. Eighty miles of it—from San Francisco to Gilroy—are already in operation, while 156 miles—from this city to Junction Station, via the Central Pacific Road—have long been in use. Nearly 100 miles of the Northern end of the great railroad chain are now completed, and from the California and Oregon branch of the Central Pacific Road. The telegraph today informs us that J. H. STROWBRIDGE, who acted as Working Superintendent of the Central Pacific Road, has been placed on the California and Oregon Road. He has taken with him a large force of Chinese laborers, who are to be added to the Mongolian army that is already at work on the line. The determination is to reach Tehama—123 miles from Sacramento—before the rain sets in. With STROWBRIDGE leading, and the Central Pacific Company backing, there can be little doubt that this intention will be accomplished. The California and Oregon Road runs through the entire length of the Sacramento valley, which is the great granary of the State, and the climate of which being much more humid than that of the South, is our most reliable seat of wheat production. The surveyors of this road have reached a point in Shasta Valley nearly 200 miles north of Sacramento, and not far from the Oregon boundary, toward which State both the survey and the grades are rapidly pushing. Progress is also being made for a local road in Oregon, which will be met by and connect with the California and Oregon line in progress northward. This system of railroads will have a total length of 1,300 miles, of which at least 375 miles all told will be completed by the close of November.

We are gratified to be in a position to state—and here is a most important fact for San Francisco—that the parties who are pushing the California and Oregon Road Southward are also actively preparing for immediate work on the Southern Pacific. The lately advertised consolidation of the San Jose, Gilroy and Southern Pacific Roads was the initiatory step in the work of progress on the latter road. There is much room for congratulation that such a great internal railroad system is not only mapped out, but is actually making the most satisfactory progress at both its Southern and its Northern ends. The building and completion of this railroad system must bring both employment, money and population to our State, while it will vastly enlarge the circle of land that may be profitably cultivated. All of these local roads will, of course, be feeders of, and will in time be fed by the main Central Pacific line. The profits of the transcontinental road, on its Pacific side at least, have already surpassed the expectations of its most sanguine friends, but when the Pacific coast is supplied, as it is rapidly being, with much-needed local railroads, and when its invariable western attendants—population and wealth—follow, the profits of the line across the continent will be as greatly increased as our prosperity will be stimulated and strengthened.

The Pennsylvania Petroleum Trade in October.

The Titusville *Herald*, of Nov. 10, says of the petroleum trade of Pennsylvania in October:

"The production for the month of October, as shown by our tables of stocks and shipments, amounted to 20,129 barrels per day, or a total production for the month of 624,902 barrels. This increase, though not so large as that of the preceding month, is greater than that generally anticipated by the trade; and though by the reports from each farm, no considerable increase is shown over the average production for September, yet by a careful revision of stocks and shipments the production for the month was found to be as reported, as will be seen by the tables of the report. Contrary to general expectation, the district of West Hickory shows a decline in the yield of from 200 to 300 barrels. This locality during the month of September exhibited the largest increase of any district in the region, and it was thought that this production would be fully maintained during October. Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining separate reports from each oil-producing farm in Hickory, but the statement of production was obtained from general stocks, and shipments via of pipe lines, and is in all probability nearly correct. The following table shows the production during October, 1870:

		Bbls.
Total shipment of crude for October of bbls. of 45 gallons each		499,645
Add to reduce to bbls. of 43 gallons each		23,239
Total shipment of bbls. of 43 gallons each		522,884
Stock on hand Oct. 1	473,896	
Stock on hand Nov. 1	576,014	
Add increase on Nov. 1		102,018
Total production during October		624,902
Average ₱ day for 31 days		20,129
Average ₱ day in October, 1869		13,071
Daily increase Oct. 1870, over Oct. 1869		7,058

The decrease on the older tracts throughout the region was small, and until more severe weather than that of the past month has been experienced, the falling off will be comparatively light. The season so far has been very favorable for operation, at all points in the region, and such have been conducted with energy in consequence, by reason of which the production has been better sustained than that of previous years at this season. On Nov. 1, the total amount of stock on hand in the oil region was 576,014 barrels of forty-three gallons each. This is the largest stock ever held in the oil region at any one time since November, 1867, when the total stock amounted to 655,000 barrels. The increase in the stock on hand over that of September 30 is about 102,000 barrels, of which 131,668 barrels were at the wells, 119,136 in the hands of refiners and pipe companies throughout the region, and 325,210 in iron tanks.

The excess in iron tank stocks over that of September is about 20,000 barrels, the stock at the wells is about 25,000 barrels larger, and the stocks in refiners' and pipe companies' hands nearly 60,000 barrels greater than at the close of September. At Titusville nearly all of the stock in iron tankage belongs to refiners and pipe companies, and at Tidioute the 14,000 barrels of oil reported at the wells on the Economite Old Companies' tract was in iron tanks. The list of stocks in hands of pipe companies and refiners was unusually large, but great care was used in collecting the same, and they can be relied upon as complete and substantially correct in every particular, the stocks of three pipe companies alone aggregating more than 80,000 barrels. The annexed table shows the amount in iron tankage and the total stock at the dates named:

	Amount in iron tanking.	Total stock.
Nov. 7, 1867, bbls.	459,000	655,000
Jan. 7, 1868, bbls.	466,500	534,600
April 7, 1868, bbls.	486,600	559,100
July 1, 1868, bbls.	231,059	278,450
Oct. 1, 1868, bbls.	175,608	263,808
Jan. 1, 1869, bbls.	172,505	264,305
Feb. 1, 1869, bbls.	195,967	274,167
March 1, 1869, bbls.	193,730	282,450
April 1, 1869, bbls.	231,675	329,324
May 1, 1869, bbls.	275,395	365,970
June 1, 1869, bbls.	265,406	365,484
July 1, 1869, bbls.	230,056	309,263
Aug. 1, 1869, bbls.	228,596	307,136
Sept. 1, 1869, bbls.	249,892	332,129
Oct. 1, 1869, bbls.	210,259	292,419
Nov. 1, 1869, bbls.	187,945	226,475
Dec. 1, 1869, bbls.	210,633	337,658
Jan. 1, 1870, bbls.	186,451	340,154
Feb. 1, 1870, bbls.	185,750	342,390
March 1, 1870, bbls.	219,530	351,474
April 1, 1870, bbls.	270,002	328,609
May 1, 1870, bbls.	237,836	328,609
June 1, 1870, bbls.	273,250	251,168
July 1, 1870, bbls.	241,845	321,840
Aug. 1, 1870, bbls.	243,844	353,908
Sept. 1, 1870, bbls.	294,243	418,477
Oct. 1, 1870, bbls.	305,412	473,896
Nov. 1, 1870, bbls.	325,210	576,014

The shipments of crude, or its equivalent, during the month of October by all railroads from the oil region, was 522,884 barrels, or about 7,000 barrels less than in September. The shipments by the Atlantic and Great Western Railway were about 27,000 barrels less than in the previous month, while the other roads exhibit a slight increase. There was but a few hundred barrels shipped by river, principally from Parker's and below.

Recapitulation of the above Shipments.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
To New-York	130,618	To Philadelphia	44,026
Cleveland	178,330	Pittsburg	91,881
Boston	14,596	Other points	40,194
Total bbls.			499,645

The following table exhibits the shipments of Crude equivalent from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, 1870:

	Bbls.		Bbls.
To New-York	1,068,032	To Philadelphia	352,645
Cleveland	1,508,954	Pittsburg	906,872
Boston	130,380	Other points	256,632
Total bbls.			4,247,515

The price of the product for the month of October shows a steady decline from the 1st of the month, when it was worth $3 25 upon the upper road, and $3 15 upon the lower, to the last, when $2 90 and $3 05 represented the prices in the localities named. At no one time did there occur any marked decline, but the feeling seemed to grow heavier, and an average decrease of about five cents per barrel each week was noticed.

The following table exhibits the total number of gallons of oil exported from the United States from Jan. 1, 1870, to Oct. 1, 1870:

	1870. Gallons.	1869. Gallons.
From New-York	73,805,475	58,274,689
From other ports	44,375,111	27,779,333
Total	118,180,586	86,054,002
Same time 1868		85,388,731
Same time 1867		54,565,515

On the 5th inst., at the Port of New-York, there were about thirty vessels loading, or making preparations to load, for European ports, while at Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston, twenty-five other vessels were also loading. With the exception of about 1,700 bbls. of naphtha, the cargoes of the balance of the fleet consisted entirely of refined oil.

The following show the daily average product of the Pennsylvania oil district during the months indicated:

	1867. Bbls.	1868. Bbls.	1869. Bbls.	1870. Bbls.
January	....	9,700	10,192	12,634
February	....	9,200	9,967	11,917
March	....	8,621	8,891	12,385
April	....	8,537	11,067	12,974
May	....	9,790	10,153	14,165
June	....	10,102	11,334	14,817
July	....	10,698	11,697	15,969
August	....	11,981	12,157	17,777
September	9,700	11,033	12,645	19,489
October	9,600	10,133	13,071	20,129
November	9,800	10,275	13,317	....
December	10,400	9,737	12,844	....

The total production of oil in the oil region of Pennsylvania from the first discovery of petroleum in 1859 to the present date is, from careful estimates and actual figures, found to be 28,005,356 bbls.

AUCTION SALES.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer—Office and Sales-room, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

GREAT SALE OF STATUARY, MARBLE GOODS, BRONZES, &C.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL
will sell on MONDAY and TUESDAY, at 11 o'clock each day, at their sales-room, No. 37 Nassau-st.,
BY ORDER OF SENOR PANDOLFINI & CO.,
their superb importation of Marble Goods. Copies of
VASES—Of Rome, Pompeii, Herculaneum, Etruscus, Greece, &c.
STATUARY—Sculptured by eminent artists of Rome.
BRONZES—From the principal Parisian and Vienna artistic manufactures. Groups, Figures, Tripods, Vases, &c.
CLOCKS—Bronze, Ormolu and Marble.

MR. CONNER'S LIBRARY.

Clinton Hall Book Sale-rooms and Art Galleries, LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.—MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock, sale of the private library of Mr. Edmon S. Conner, comprising a very choice collection of books relating to the drama; also, many valuable works in general literature, history, &c. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT widow woman, a situation as laundress and chamber-maid, or general house-work in a private family; best of City reference. Inquire at No. 344 West 36th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid or waitress, or to take care of children, by an intelligent and competent colored girl, with the very best recommendations; has been four years in her present place. Apply at No 121 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as chamber-maid or plain seamstress; can give very best City reference from the lady whom she is now with. Address Dr. O. A. White, 222 2d-av.

EMPLOYMENT AND INDEMNITY Company of the City of New-York, incorporated by special act of the Legislature; this Company will furnish good and reliable help to families, merchants, hotels, farmers, and all in want of employes, and will also guarantee the honesty of such help. Office, No. 4 Union-square, next door to East 14th-st. Authorized capital, $200,000.

EMPLOYMENT AND INDEMNITY COMPANY.—Authorized capital $200,000. Cooks, chamber-maids, waitresses, seamstresses, governesses, teachers, house-keepers, clerks, &c., furnished with situations by this Company. Office No. 4 Union-square, next door to East 14th-st.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSITIONS, capable and trustworthy; also, experienced monthly and sick nurses, &c., constantly found at Mrs. LOWE'S, No. 303 Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—COACHMAN AND GROOM—A respectable colored young man is desirous of procuring a situation in the above capacity; satisfactory City references furnished as to qualifications. Address No. 44 West 53d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as nurse and seamstress, or to wait upon an invalid lady; unexceptionable City reference. Call or address, until suited, 63 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged man as collector, or some other position of trust; ample guarantees can be given as regards honesty and integrity. Address G., Box No. 2,731 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class German coachman, who understands his business thoroughly, and can bring three years' good City reference from his present employer. Address H. T., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

EMPLOYMENT AND INDEMNITY COMPANY.—Authorized capital $200,000. Clerks, porters, book-keepers, coachmen, gardeners, laborers, mechanics, &c., furnished with situations by this Company. Office, No. 4 Union-square, next door to East 14th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS ($20 PER DAY) TO sell the celebrated Home Shuttle Sewing-machine. Has the underfeed, makes the "lock-stitch," (alike on both sides,) and is fully licensed. The best and cheapest family sewing-machine in the market. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburg, Penn., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED ($225 A MONTH) BY the American Knitting-machine Co., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MACHINERY AND LEASE AT AUCTION.

A large lot of paper and other machinery tools and fixtures, patterns and drawings, being the entire contents of the "SEAVERNS MACHINE WORKS," at the City of Newburg, N. Y., in lots to suit. Also, the lease of premises, with nine years to run, will be sold at auction on said premises on NOV. 17, 1870, AT 10 A. M.

Full catalogue sent on application to the subscribers. Sale peremptory. HOMER RAMSDELL,
GEORGE W. SEAVERNS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments, at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—FIVE COUPONS OF BROOKLYN LOcal Improvement Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1870; Nos. 165, 166, 167, 168, 169. A suitable reward will be paid for the return of the same to Tradesmen's Insurance Company, No. 168 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
COURT-HOUSE, PARK,
NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NOV. 1, 1870.

TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREby given that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also, an additional one per cent. on Dec. 15. On all taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

MEDICAL.

TURKISH BATH.

Dr. E. P. MILLER'S new and improved Turkish Bath, just opened, No. 41 West 28th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Ladies Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.; gentlemen all other hours, from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M.

FURNITURE.

TRUSTEES' CLOSING-OUT SALE OF fine furniture, at LANGAN'S, Nos. 228 and 230 Hudson-st., corner of Broome.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

PERSONAL.

TO LOUIS RHODES, ESQ.—AN IMportant letter is waiting you at the Post-office from your friend at Hartley Lodge.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—ORDERS WILL NOW be taken for the decoration of entire houses, as well as single rooms, by the new process, known as the Oleo-Chromo Decoration, so greatly admired by thousands at the Fair of the American Institute, and recommended especially by Hon. Horace Greeley, in his closing address. This decoration combines the beauty and durability of fresco painting with the cheapness of wall-paper. Can be seen at the factory, Nos. 162 and No. 164 West 27th-st.
N. WARSHAUER, Inventor.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
ON MONDAY, NOV. 14,
WILL CONTINUE THEIR GREAT SALE OF
500 PIECES OF RICH FANCY SILKS,
In Brocades, Stripes, Checks and Chenes,
AT THE FOLLOWING REDUCED PRICES.
$1 00 REDUCED FROM $2 50.
$1 50 REDUCED FROM $3 00.
$2 00 REDUCED FROM $4 00.
$2 50 REDUCED FROM $5 00.
$3 00 REDUCED FROM $5 50.
FORMING THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS EVER OFFERED.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF CUSTOMERS, THESE GOODS WILL BE DISPLAYED ON SEPARATE TABLES IN THE CENTRE OF THE STORE.

ALSO AN IMMENSE STOCK OF BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS, OF THE CELEBRATED MANUFACTURE OF BONNET, BELLON, TAPISIER AND GOURD CROZIAT, FROM $1 25 TO THE RICHEST GRADES IMPORTED.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.'S CACHEMIRE DE FRANCE,
THE BEST FAMILY SILK EVER OFFERED, AT $2 50 AND UPWARD.
RICH DRESS SILKS AND SATINS, IN ALL COLORS, FOR BALL AND EVENING DRESSES.
PLAIN SILKS, IN NEW SHADES, FROM $1 75.
LADIES OF THIS AND NEIGHBORING CITIES ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
ON MONDAY, NOV. 14,
WILL OPEN A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF
INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS,
IN NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS AND COLORING, WHICH WE ARE ENABLED TO OFFER AT MUCH BELOW GOLD COST OF IMPORTATION.
ALSO, AN ELEGANT STOCK OF BROCHE LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS, OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION, AND SELECTED WITH GREAT CARE FOR OUR RETAIL SALES.
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF PAISLEY SHAWLS, IN DARK, SUBDUED COLORS,
OTTOMAN STRIPED SHAWLS, THE HANDSOMEST OF THE SEASON.
DOMESTIC SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY, FROM $3 UPWARD.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
ON MONDAY, NOV. 14,
WILL MAKE
A GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES
IN THEIR
LADIES' OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.
VELVET, SILK AND POPLIN SUITS REDUCED 25 PER CENT.
BLACK ASTRAKHAN CLOAKS AT $25, WORTH $40.
LADIES' MORNING WRAPPERS.
CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, DRESSES AND SUITS.
CHILDREN'S WALKING COATS, REDUCED 20 PER CENT.
LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS, NIGHT DRESSES, $2 AND $2 50.
CHEMISES, 75 CTS. AND $1 25; DRAWERS, $1.
LADIES' FLANNEL SKIRTS, $3, REDUCED FROM $5.
INFANTS' WARDROBES COMPLETE.
INFANTS' TRIMMED AND EMBROIDERED MERINO CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
INFANTS' EMBROIDERED FLANNEL SKIRTS, SLIPS, DRESSES, ROBES, SKIRTS, HATS, CAPS, &c.
WE WILL EXHIBIT IN OUR FUR DEPARTMENT
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF RUSSIA SABLE, ERMINE, MINK, AND SEAL-SKIN SETS, MUFFS, BOAS AND COLLARS. ALASKA SABLE SETS, $25.
CHILDREN'S WHITE FUR CLOAKS AND MUFFS. ALL THE DIFFERENT STYLES OF TRIMMING FURS BY THE YARD.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, NOV. 14,
A SPLENDID STOCK OF THE CELEBRATED GOLDEN GATE AND WESTERN FLEECE BLANKETS, AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
WOOL BLANKETS FROM $3 50 UPWARD.
MARSEILLES QUILTS, IN FULL SIZES, FROM $2 50 UPWARD.
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF THE NEW REVERSIBLE QUILTS, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
CRIB BLANKETS AND QUILTS, IN GREAT VARIETY.
A LARGE STOCK OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FLANNELS, MUCH BELOW FORMER PRICES.
PLAIN AND PLAID OPERA FLANNELS, IN SHADES and PATTERNS ENTIRELY NEW.

AT JACKSON'S,

NO. 729 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE.

MOURNING DRESS GOODS FROM AUCTION.

The largest assortment and best bargains ever offered.

AT JACKSON'S, NO. 729 BROADWAY.

A full line of Black Velveteens, pure Silk finish. Prices guaranteed.

AT JACKSON'S, NO. 729 BROADWAY.

Mourning Bonnets, Suits, Sacks, &c., ready-made. Orders promptly executed. Prices low.

AT JACKSON'S, NO. 729 BROADWAY.

CLOAKINGS FROM AUCTION.

A SUPERIOR STOCK. GREAT BARGAINS.

BLACK ALPACAS, BLACK ALPACAS, FROM AUCTION.

AT LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.

One case at 30c. Beautiful goods. Finer qualities just as cheap in proportion.

AT JACKSON'S, NO. 729 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS

Call special attention to a

Great Reduction in Prices.

French Empress Cloths at 55c., worth 75c., and finer qualities equally cheap.

English Satine, choice colors, from 75c. a yard.

Wool Plaids at 65c., lately $1.

Tartan Plaid Poplins, 30c., lately 50c.

Black Silks at lower prices than before the war.

JUST RECEIVED.

Three cases of Plain Silks, in choice colors, for evening wear, very cheap. Plushes and Velveteens, blacks and colors, Black Brilliantines, Alpacas, Crepe Cloths, &c., the very best value.

NO. 48 EAST 14TH-ST.,
IN UNION-SQUARE,
NEW-YORK.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL MAKE, ON MONDAY, NOV. 14,
A LARGE ADDITION TO THEIR VERY EXTENSIVE STOCK OF VELVETS, PLUSHES, VELVETEENS, FLICK, FLOCK, &c., &c.,
FORMING THE LARGEST, RICHEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE ASSORTMENT EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY,
AND, FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF CUSTOMERS, THE ABOVE ARE EXHIBITED ON THE SECTION OF THE MAIN FLOOR NEXT TO THE CORNER OF 10TH-ST.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL MAKE, ON MONDAY, NOV. 14,
VERY LARGE ADDITIONS TO THEIR POPULAR STOCKS OF
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S READY-MADE DRESSES, WALKING SUITS, CLOAKS, BREAKFAST JACKETS, SHAWLS, BOYS' SUITS AND OVERCOATS, INFANTS' WARDROBES, LADIES' UNDER-CLOTHING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
LADIES', CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' HATS AND BONNETS, THE LATEST NOVELTIES; FEATHERS, FLOWERS, &c., &c.
ALSO,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF RUSSIAN AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE, MINK, ERMINE AND BLACK MARTIN FURS, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OPEN
ON MONDAY, NOV. 14,
A MOST MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF REAL LACE GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
POINTE LACE COLLARS, SETTS, HANDKERCHIEFS, BARBES, COIFFURES, CAPES, PELLERINES, JACKETS AND SHAWLS.
ALSO,
A SUPERB LINE OF REAL BLACK THREAD LACE SHAWLS, JACKETS AND CAPES,
BLACK THREAD, BLACK GUIPURE, POINTE GAZE, POINTE APPLIQUE AND VALENCIENNES TRIMMING LACES,
FORMING THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT EVER OFFERED IN THIS COUNTRY.

These goods having been purchased at PANIC PRICES in Europe, will be offered, in many instances,
FIFTY PER CENT. BELOW FORMER COST.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

DRY GOODS.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. have now open novelties in
LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
DAMASKS, TAPESTRIES,
FURNITURE COVERINGS, &c., &c.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

CARPETS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.,
FRESH ARRIVALS OF NEW PRIVATE DESIGNS
MOQUETTE AND AXMINSTER,
ROYAL WILTON AND VELVET,
ENGLISH BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY,
THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN
CARPETINGS,
AND VERY HANDSOME NEW STYLES.

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND YOUTHS' OUTFITTING DEPARTMENTS,

Where every requisite appertaining to these branches can be found
AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

RICH FALL DRESS GOODS

AT UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES.
ALL NEW GOODS, STYLES AND COLORS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

RICH LACES,

JUST RECEIVED.
REAL POINT AND APPLIQUE SHAWLS AND FLOUNCINGS.
REAL POINT AND APPLIQUE HANDKERCHIEFS, CAPS AND TRIMMING LACES.
APPLIQUE OVERDRESSES,
POINT DUCHESSE TRIMMING LACES, AND HANDKERCHIEFS.
ALSO,
BLACK POINT DUCHESSE LACE TRIMMINGS,
Expressly adapted for VELVET CLOAKS, &c., &c.

N. B.—The above goods having been purchased under great depression in prices from the manufacturers' agents in Paris, and run out at the last moment, will be offered at CORRESPONDINGLY LOW FIGURES by

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

GENUINE FURS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer during the season special inducements in
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS,
SABLE, MINK, ERMINE,
SEAL AND ASTRAKHAN CLOAKS,
CARRIAGE ROBES,
FUR TRIMMINGS, &c., &c.
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

IRISH POPLINS,

24 inches wide, full line of colors,
at $1 25 per yard.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

NICHOLS, BURTNETT & CO.

OFFER NOVELTIES IN

FINE FURS.

ASTRAKHAN AND SEAL SACKS.
ERMINE, MINK AND SABLE.
BLACK MARTEN IN MUFFS, BOAS AND TRIMMINGS.

ALL AT LOW PRICES.

No. 477 Broadway.

At Mrs. Gaynor's,

NO. 824 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 12TH-ST.

CORSETS A SPECIALTY.

Received by late steamers the most elegant shapes and styles in French hand-made Coutille. Also, R. Werley's first quality Woven Corsets.

Children's Corsets, Waists, Shoulder Braces, Nursing Corsets, &c., &c.
Abdominal Supporters in great variety.

Skirts and Tournours in Haircloth.
All the latest novelties, including the graceful and elegant
BRIDAL AND DUCHESSE TRAINS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, NOV. 14,
THE FOLLOWING DESCRIPTION OF BLACK, PLAIN, AND FANCY SILKS,
AT PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.
STRIPED GROS GRAIN SILKS, NICE QUALITY, IN NEW COLORS;
ALSO IN BLACK AND WHITE, $1 00 PER YARD.
A HIGHER GRADE OF SAME, (BEAUTIFUL GOODS,) $1 25 PER YARD, WORTH $1 75 PER YARD.
RICH, HEAVY 22 INCH STRIPED SILKS, IN COLORS, AND BLACK AND WHITE, $1 50 PER YARD; VALUE $2 50.
PLAIN COLORED SILKS, IN GROS DE LONDRES, LIGHT AND DARK SHADES, $2 25 PER YARD.
THE CELEBRATED BONNET BLACK SILKS, $2 75 PER YARD, AND UPWARD.
OTHER MAKES OF BLACK SILKS, AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
AMERICAN BLACK SILKS.
GUARANTEED TO WASH AND WEAR WELL, $2 PER YARD.
10 CASES OF NEW PLAIN COLORED SILKS, FOR BRIDAL, EVENING, AND PROMENADE, $2 PER YARD.
A SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF WHITE GROUND GAZE DE CHAMBERY ROBES, WITH BROCADED VELVET STRIPE, FOR DINNER AND EVENING WEAR.
$45 EACH, HAVE BEEN SOLD FOR $100.
AMERICAN POPLINS, $1 PER YARD, FRENCH DO., $1 25 AND $1 50 PER YARD.
REAL IRISH POPLINS—BEST QUALITY—$2 PER YARD.
ALSO,
A NEW ARTICLE,
LYONS TERRY POPLIN, VERY RICH, $2 25 PER YARD.
THE ABOVE WILL BE EXHIBITED IN THE ROTUNDA.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

HAVE MADE LARGE ADDITIONS TO THEIR STOCK OF
ENGLISH FIVE FRAME BODY BRUSSELS, AT $1 75 PER YARD.
ELEGANT NEW DESIGNS BODY BRUSSELS, AT $2 PER YARD.
CROSSLEY & SONS' TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, EXTRA QUALITY, $1 25 PER YARD.
PARIS MOQUETTES, CHOICE DESIGNS, REDUCED TO $3 AND $3 50 PER YARD, FORMERLY $5.
ALL WOOL YARD WIDE INGRAINS, BRIGHT COLORS, HANDSOME PATTERNS, 85c. AND $1 PER YARD.
SPLENDID STOCK OF AMERICAN MOQUETTES, THE SALE OF WHICH IN THIS CITY IS CONFINED TO THEM.
PRICE, $3 AND $3 50 PER YARD.

CUSTOMERS, STRANGERS AND THE RESIDENTS OF NEIGHBORING CITIES ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO EXAMINE.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

ARE NOW OFFERING
THE BALANCE OF THEIR LARGE PURCHASES
OF
CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S
CELEBRATED
MERINO AND CASHMERE UNDER-GARMENTS, HOSIERY, &c., &c.,
AT PRICES WHICH HAVE ATTRACTED SO MUCH ATTENTION; AND THEY HAVE ALSO ADDED A LARGE LINE OF THEIR OWN VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY
OF
SIMILAR GOODS, AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND WITH THE ABOVE.
GENTS' SHIRTS, COLLARS, CUFFS, SCARFS, TIES, GLOVES, UMBRELLAS, LAP-RUGS, &c., &c.
CUSTOMERS AND STRANGERS ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO EXAMINE.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

HAIR! HAIR!

SHAW'S PATENT HAIR SWITCHES AND CHIGNONS, equal to human hair, can be combed, brushed, and dressed over.
HUMAN HAIR, cheapest in the country.
SWITCHES, one yard long, $8.
CURLS, $1 per set and upward.
Latest styles on hand. Ladies' own Chignons dressed for 25c. Only depot, No. 358 Bowery, near 4th-st.
NOTICE.—Any one who counterfeits or infringes on my patent will be dealt with according to law.

DRY GOODS.

SILKS.

SUPERB GROS GRAIN AND GLACE SILKS.
ALSO,
LYONS SILK MANTILLA VELVETS, COLORED AND BLACK SATINS, &c.,
which should be seen and compared in price and finish by every purchaser before making a selection elsewhere.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY
NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
ONE DOOR BELOW BLEECKER-ST.

N. B.—SILK-FINISHED VELVETEENS very cheap.

Sugden & Bradbury

NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
ONE DOOR BELOW BLEECKER-ST.,

HOSIERY, GLOVES, UNDER-GARMENTS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, LINENS, WHITE GOODS, DOMESTICS, FLANNELS AND BLANKETS, in the purchasing of which we have taken advantage of the stagnation in the wholesale trade, and now offer them at retail at very much lower prices than they have been quoted at within the past two years.

DRESS GOODS.

During the past week our stock has been largely replenished from auction sales, and in some cases
WE ARE SELLING DRESS GOODS
AT FIFTY PER CENT.
LESS THAN LAST MONTH,
and at prices unapproachable by houses who have imported their own goods.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY
NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
ONE DOOR BELOW BLEECKER-ST.

GREAT SPECIALTY.
BROCHE AND WOOL SHAWLS
FROM AUCTION.
THE CHEAPEST GOODS IN NEW-YORK.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY
NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
ONE DOOR BELOW BLEECKER-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

ARE OFFERING BARGAINS
IN
EMBROIDERED LACE
AND
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
PARIS GIMPURE CURTAINS,
SATIN DAMASKS,
BROCATELLES, TAPESTRIES,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
CORNICES, GIMPS,
LOOPS, TASSELS, &c.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

LADIES, GO TO TAYLOR'S, NO. 6 Clinton-place; the dresses cut and made by his system will delight you. Call and examine the dresses; also his new and beautiful patterns.

MILLINERY.

MME. NATALIE TILMAN & CO.,
No. 84 EAST 9TH-ST.,
Between Broadway and 4th-av.
Large and splendid assortment of
BONNETS, ROUND HATS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, HEAD-DRESSES, BRIDAL WREATHS AND VAILS.
N. B.—Suits and Ball Dresses made to order.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.

$24,000 OF THE GOLD LOAN
OF THE
Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway,
AT A VERY MATERIAL REDUCTION FROM THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

OSGOOD & CO.,
NO. 35 BROAD-ST.

EAST TENNESSEE, VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent Bonds.
REDEEMABLE 1900.

Interest payable 1st of January and 1st of July, in the City of New-York.

The mortgage is for $3,500,000 on a road 270 miles long, which has been in successful operation for many years. The lien is about $13,000 per mile, which makes it, with few exceptions, the smallest issued on any road in the United States. It was created for the sole purpose of paying off the debt due the State of Tennessee, amounting to $4,117,761 10. An examination into this security will prove it to be one of the best ever offered in this market.

For terms and other particulars, apply to
GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK.
NO. 36 WALL-ST.,
Agents for the Sale of the Bonds.

FOR SALE—TEN PER CENT.

CHOICE
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

Real Valuation of Property - - - $33,346,161
Whole Indebtedness only - - - - - 869,000

ALSO,
NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS.
INSURANCE, BANK AND GAS-LIGHT STOCKS,
and an extensive variety of other securities for sale and profitable investments at low rates.
FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Banker, Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 43 Pine st.

N. B.—First-class investment securities, paying large rates of interest, a specialty with this house for many years.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE
CITY OF CHICAGO,
Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, in New-York.
Principal redeemable 1895.
For sale by
GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 36 Wall-st.

BOGERT & WHITE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK. Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

VERY SAFE AND DESIRABLE
10 AND 11 PER CENT. INVESTMENTS.
ARTHUR T. FITCH & CO., No. 11 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1870.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL ELECTION.—Notice is hereby given that the election for nine directors of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company will be held at the Company's office, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed, preparatory to said election, Saturday, Nov. 5, at 4 P. M., and reopened Thursday, Nov. 17, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

THE POSITION OF BOOK-KEEPER and cashier, or some similar permanent and responsible position, is wanted by a young man for several years past book-keeper and cashier for large wholesale and manufacturing houses: best City reference furnished. Address W. C., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

$50,000 TO LOAN, IN ONE SUM, on Broadway property; also, other sums to suit on City, Brooklyn or Jersey. RUFUS K. McHARG, Commissioner for all the States, No. 162 Broadway.

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against negotiating a certificate of deposit issued by the West Side Bank to THOS. GILLIS, dated Nov. 3, 1870, No. 739, for $1,400, the same having been lost and payment thereof stopped.

FINANCIAL.

South & North Alabama RAILROAD 8 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS,

INDORSED BY STATE OF ALABAMA.

We invite the attention of all parties making investments to the advantages afforded by these Bonds.

1st. They bear 8 per cent. interest, prompt payment of which is guaranteed by State of Alabama. Both principal and interest payable in Gold. "Free of all taxes."

2d. They are a First Mortgage upon the entire property and franchises of the Company, including Road, Depots, Rolling Stock and a most valuable Land Grant of over 200,000 acres.

3d. The President, F. M. Gilmer, Jr., and Board of Directors, are men of the highest standing in the City of Montgomery, with a wide experience in Railroad management, and whose connection with this road is a guarantee of its successful operation. Among the purchasers of large amounts of these Bonds are several of the wealthiest capitalists in this City, who consider them the best and safest investment now on this market.

4th. This is a south and north road from the city and county of Montgomery, with a population of 40,000, at the head of navigation on the Alabama River, with four important connecting southern lines to the Gulf and South Atlantic ports; running north 183 miles to Decatur, on the Tennessee River, where it crosses the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and connects with the Nashville and Decatur Road—a direct extension to Nashville, with a population of over 45,000, at the head of navigation on the Cumberland River.

At Nashville this South and North Alabama Railway connects direct by rail with Cairo, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville and Cincinnati, thus completing the Grand Trunk line between the great grain regions of the West with the cotton fields of the South.

5th. 102 miles of this road are completed and fully equipped, and iron and ties for 15 miles additional now on the ground, which, when laid, will complete 117 miles, leaving but sixty-six miles to complete, and upon which a large amount of work has been done.

6th. The cars now pass over this road from Montgomery to Lime-kilns, thus completing the through route via Dalton from Montgomery and the South Atlantic cities to New-York. That business alone, beyond any possible contingency insures the security of the bond and prompt payment of the interest.

Maps, pamphlets and full detailed information given, and a limited number of these bonds are offered for sale by

V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

NOVEMBER, 1870.

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER Cent., (4 per cent.,) free of City, County and State taxes, has been declared, payable on and after 10th inst., to which date the transfer books will be closed.
CHAS. B. VAN WYCK, Cashier.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

RICHARD J. GARRETTSON, Auctioneer.

BY WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON,
NO. 91 CEDAR-ST.
Will sell at
AUCTION
On THURSDAY, Nov. 17,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Messrs. Edward Austen and Samuel Colgate, trustees, that valuable property on Church-st. extension, (formerly Trinity-place,) between Rector and Thames sts., being in full view of Broadway, and overlooking Trinity Church grounds, and on one side extending through to Greenwich-st., known as Nos. 20, 22, 24, 26 and 28 Trinity-place, and Nos. 115, 117, 119, 121 and 123 Greenwich-st. This portion of the ground is leased for a term of years, with renewal covenants at $8,120 80 ground rent, on which have been erected by the lessee massive and substantial warehouses, six stories high, covering the entire property, with iron fronts on Church-st.

Nos. 30, 32, 34 and 36 Trinity-place, on which the owners have erected warehouses of the same kind, uniform in appearance with the others, the whole comprising a total of about 229 feet on Church-st. and 125 feet on Greenwich-st.

For further particulars and maps, apply to EDWARD AUSTEN, Esq., No. 287 Pearl-st., or to the auctioneers,
WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON,
No. 91 Cedar-st.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE CENTRAL PARK AND BROADWAY PROPERTY.

Will be sold at auction at 12 o'clock on THURSDAY, Nov. 17, 1870, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

BROADWAY AND SEVENTY-THIRD-STREET—The northwest corner lot, 26 feet front on Broadway, 99½ feet front on 73d-st. One of the most valuable corners in market.

SEVENTY-FOURTH-STREET—North side, commencing 118½ feet west of Broadway. Two lots, each 25x45.

SEVENTY-FIFTH-STREET—South side, commencing 81 feet west of Broadway. Two lots, each 25x158.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH-STREET—South side, commencing 100 feet east of 10th-av. Five lots, each 25x102.

Fifty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps, &c., apply to DINGEE, KETCHAM & CO., No. 82 Cedar-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT ON 79TH-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway:

SEVENTY-NINTH-STREET—The three-story high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot situate on the north side of 79th-st., 145 feet east of 4th-av. The house is 50 feet deep, has basement and sub-cellar, and contains the modern improvements; the parlor story is finished with black walnut; parlor hall laid in white marble. Lot 20x102.2 feet; 79th-st. is 100 feet wide.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE ESTATE of A. J. Cipriani, at 12 o'clock, Jan. 26, 1871, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, viz.: Buildings and lots, No. 11 Pine-st., No. 73 Nassau-st., and No. 43 Liberty-st.; six-sixteenths in packet ships of the Black Ball line; $2,890 scrip Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and 404 acres 111 perches of land in Monroe County, Penn.
Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALE—OF VALUABLE LOTS on 64th, 80th, 98th, 99th, 128th, 129th and 42d sts. Also, a valuable BROWN-STONE HOUSE.
By ROBERTS & McGUIRE, Auctioneers,
ON TUESDAY, NOV. 15, 1870.
Call for maps, giving full description of the property, at the auctioneers' office, No. 87 Cedar-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, TO RENT OR EXCHANGE for interest-yielding securities, at Elizabeth, a city of 25,000, with good schools, churches, markets, pavements, gas, water and police, intersection of two trunk railroads; accessible at all seasons, by the most reliable, cheap and comfortable travel; a delightful suburban cottage, within two minutes' of the West Elizabeth Station, and within a mile of the Union Depots, &c.; 45 minutes from Liberty-st., situated in the best and prospectively the handsomest part of the city; house of 15 rooms, modern style; lot of nearly one acre, laid out in fruit and shade trees, garden, stable, &c. Sacrifice at $13,000; easy payments; rent till April, $500. Address C. C., Box No. 235 New-York Post-office.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE, or house alone, with five lots, or with two; house two stories, basement and attic; no one but owner has lived in it; situated on Jersey Heights, Jersey City; forty minutes from City Hall. For particulars, inquire of GEORGE W. WAYRE, No. 41 Park-row, Room No. 2.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT IN Dutchess County, N. Y., superb in all its appointments; will exchange for improved City property. For full description, inquire of MALLORY & BLACKWELL, No. 56 Liberty-st., New-York.

A SNUG LITTLE HOMESTEAD AT A bargain; cottage, barn, orchard, 3¼ acres, near church, &c.; only $2,500. C. H. Oliver, 7 Beekman-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A BEAUTIFULLY-FURNISHED FIRST-class brown-stone house four-story, high-stoop, elegant order, No. 45 West 39th-st., for sale cheap. Also No. 117 East 35th-st., and No. 324 Madison-av., unfurnished; bargains.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FINE CORNER PLOTS AND single lots on and near 5th and Madison avs., from 40th to 98th sts., (several entire fronts:) bargains.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FACTORY IN Jersey City, with power throughout; fifty-horse engine, water front, and suitable for any kind of business. Inquire of G. E. WINANTS, No. 484 West 23d-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, TO A GENTLE-man and wife, (American preferred,) a handsomely furnished front-room, with alcove, and also a back parlor, with middle-room, in a convenient and excellent location; upper part and west side of the City; a party desiring a home in a small private family may address HOME, Box No. 131 *Times* Office. References exchanged.

PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN East 18th-st., convenient to Gramercy, Clarendon, Westminster and other hotels, would rent, without board, to a single gentleman, a front room, bedroom connecting, with modern conveniences. Those wishing first-class accommodations may address, with name, [illegible] Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

NO. 50 WEST 28TH-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 6TH-AV.—To let, with or without private table, a handsomely-furnished suite of rooms, on second floor, front, consisting of parlor, bedroom, private bath; other rooms if required. References exchanged.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET IN A PRI-vate house, consisting of three or four rooms, ample pantries, bath, &c., handsomely furnished, on moderate terms if taken by the year; private table; highest references. Apply at No. 21 West 30th-st., near 5th-av.

NO. 126 EAST 27TH-ST., BETWEEN 4TH AND LEXINGTON AVS.—Second floor, large rooms, with first-class board; also other rooms for families, or gentlemen rooming together; references.

NO. 39 WEST 16TH-ST.—LARGE AND elegantly-furnished rooms, with first-class board, at reasonable prices. The party has just taken the house. Apply to Mrs. THOLER.

TO LET—A NEATLY-FURNISHED ROOM, without board, in a private family, to one or two single gentlemen; convenient of access to all the ferries. Apply at new No. 186 Dean-st., Brooklyn.

ROOMS ELEGANTLY FURNISHED to let, without board, in first-class brown-stone house, No. 51 East 10th-st., just west of Broadway; references.

TO LET—THE PARLOR FLOOR, THREE rooms, also third-story front room, to two or three gentlemen, with breakfast, at No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; references exchanged.

NO. 53 WEST 33D-ST.—SECOND FLOOR, with or without private table; also family rooms, or rooms for gentlemen rooming together; references required.

NO. 41 EAST 21ST-ST.—A LARGE SEC-ond-story room, with a small one adjoining, handsomely furnished, to let, with board; references exchanged.

TWO SUITES OF ELEGANTLY FUR-nished rooms, well appointed in every respect; French man cook, and good attendance. No. 20 West 32d-st.

TO LET—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND bedroom, furnished or unfurnished, to a man and wife, without children. Apply on the premises, No. 109 East 85th-st.

AT MRS. WYCKOFF'S.—ONE SUITE OF rooms to let, with or without private table; house adjoining Calvary Church, No. 279 4th-av.

WEST 23D-ST., NO. 343.—A WELL-FUR-nished front room on second floor, at moderate price, with board for one or two gentlemen.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A PHYSICIAN WISHES PLEASANT rooms, with or without board, on or near 2d-av., between 8th and 14th sts. Address DOCTOR, Station D.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,
No. 40 Washington-square, (south.)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL,

Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
5TH-AV., CORNER 28TH-ST.

In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12; the Primary department Sept. 19, and the gymnasium Oct. 3. School hours 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 620 FIFTH-AVENUE.

Fourteenth year opens Sept. 20. Able masters in charge of the several departments.
Carriages provided for pupils at a distance.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. CHARLES KEITH.
WILL CONTINUE MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NOS. 275 AND 277 MADISON-AV.
The school will open Sept. 21.
The Professors and teachers heretofore connected with it will be retained. Address as above.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st.—Fifteenth year.
No finer school-rooms. Young pupils with Mrs. LYON, the others with Mr. LYON, who teaches the whole time. In 4 years 20 have entered College—only three conditioned. Light Gymnastics. Literary Society for older pupils. Only good boys desired.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 88 Madison-av., between 28th and 29th sts.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.
Address as above.

MRS. EDWARD S. WHITE,
No. 50 West 42d-st,
opposite Reservoir Park. English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children; will reopen Sept. 26.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS."—BEGIN their 10th year Sept. 20. For girls, 15 W. 42d-st., (removed from 66 W. 36th-st.) N. B.—Private recitation rooms for young ladies connected with the above. Boys' school 1,400 B'way, cor. 38th-st. For admission or circulars apply to Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 W. 42d-st.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

UNDERCLIFF YOUNG LADIES' Boarding-school, Cold Spring, N. Y., opposite West Point. For circulars apply to Mrs. MORRIS and Miss PICKERSGILL, or *Home Journal*, New-York. Terms moderate. Reopens Sept. 20.

$2.50.—WRITING, BOOK-KEEP-ING, algebra, arithmetic, spelling. Languages, $5 each. PAINE'S Business College, (established 1849,) No. 62 Bowery. Open day and evening. Ladies' department.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

AN INSTITUTION FOR THE INTEL-LECTUAL, Moral and Physical Culture of Ladies. Class reformed Jan. 2. Stamford Collegiate Institute, Stamford, Conn. ROBT. C. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

DR. SERTHET'S FRENCH, ENG-LISH, Classical and Mathematical School opens Sept. 19, at No. 105 East 40th-st., two doors from Park-av. Prospectus at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

ADDRESS A. P. LASHER, PENNING-ton, N. J., for circulars for one of the best and cheapest schools.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15 at No. 1,193 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL— White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

NEW DAY-SCHOOL, NO. 83 WEST 11TH-ST.—English, French, Drawing and Music a specialty; terms low.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 BROADWAY.—PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON'S PRI-VATE classes for young ladies, No. 134 Lexington-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26.

THE MISSES LEGGETT'S SCHOOL for Young Children, No. 224 East 16th-st.

TEACHERS.

OCCUPATION AS TEACHER OF English, French, (in which the advertiser is well skilled,) Latin, and the rudiments of Spanish, is solicited by a lady graduate largely experienced, and whose testimonials are highly encomiastic. Salary disregarded, but a comfortable and refined home is absolutely a sine qua non. References unequivocal. Address for one week, E. ATHERTON, Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE!

A GOOD HOUSE—EXCELLENT LOCA-TION—FOR SALE AT A LOW PRICE.—The three-story high-stoop house No. 278 President-st., opposite Carroll Park, Brooklyn; modern improvements; immediate possession. To examine, apply at house; for terms, to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A house and two lots, 25 by 100, corner of 18th-st. and 4th-av., Brooklyn. For particulars, inquire of J. M. FULLER, No. 244 Fulton-st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, in West 42d-st., near St. Cloud Hotel, will be rented to a responsible private family only; terms, $400 per month. Address G. P., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

TO LET—FURNISHED, $800 PER ANNUM, a pretty and convenient house at Orange, forty-five minutes from New-York. Apply to Miss BLACKWELL, No. 128 2d-av., New-York.

DANCING.

DUMAS'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 24 West 4th-st. Classes every day and evening. All dances taught in one quarter; six perfectly in six private lessons.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

92D TO 98TH TIME.
FOURTEENTH WEEK
OF
MR.
JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
in his world-renowned character of
RIP VAN WINKLE,
in Boucicault's beautiful legendary drama of that name.
EVERY EVENING,
And SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.
Seats secured TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE, at the Theatre, or at its Branch Ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s Music Store, No. 711 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.

SPLENDID TRIUMPH OF LEGITIMATE COMEDY.
MONDAY—THE ROAD TO RUIN.
TUESDAY—THE ROAD TO RUIN.
WEDNESDAY—JOHN BULL.
THURSDAY—THE SERIOUS FAMILY.
FRIDAY—THE RIVALS.
SATURDAY NIGHT—THE ROAD TO RUIN.
SATURDAY MATINEE, AT 1½ P. M.,
THE SERIOUS FAMILY.
Due notice will be given of the first performance this season of Sheridan's comedy of THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, and of the production of the two new comedies, COQUETTES and BIRTH.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

GREAT SUCCESS.
The best Pantomime ever yet produced.
PEALS OF LAUGHTER
AT
WEE WILLIE WINKIE.
GEO. L. FOX AS CLOWN,
In which character he has no equal.
EVERYTHING NEW.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.

No. 720 Broadway.
Every evening at 8, Saturday Matinee.
First time in this City of Craven's original Comedy of BILLIARDS; or, BUSINESS BEFORE PLEASURE.
Mr. M. L. LEFFINGWELL as SAM SAMPLE, the Billiard Sharp. To conclude with the immensely amusing ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS. In preparation, LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD.

FOUR LECTURES,

Arranged by the Brotherhood of
ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES,
IN AID OF ITS MISSION WORK,
Will be given in the Sunday-school-room,
18TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.,
ON MONDAY EVENINGS, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
as follows:
Nov. 14—Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD, D. D.: *Woman in Europe.*
Nov. 21—Prof. R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D.: *Mud.*
Nov. 28—Rev. FRANCIS VINTON, D. D.: *The Gentleman.*
Dec. 5—Rev. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D.: *The Tyranny of Respectability.*

TICKETS FOR THE COURSE, $1.
May be procured at the following places: Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, No. 9 West 18th-st.; E. P. Dutton & Co., No. 713 Broadway; Pott & Amery, Cooper Union; Caswell, Hazard & Co., Fifth-avenue Hotel; E. McIntyre, No. 874 Broadway; P. W. Gallaudet, No. 3 Wall-street, and Holmes & Co., No. 814 Broadway, and at the door.
Admittance to single lecture, 50 cents.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.

LIEDERKRANZ HALL,
No. 35 East 4th-st.
FIRST GRAND CONCERT,
THIS EVENING, (Sunday,) Nov. 13, at 8 o'clock.
ABBE FRANZ LISZT'S GRAND ORATORIO,
"SAINT ELIZABETH,"
For Soli, Chorus and Full Orchestra.
(First time in America.)
Admission, $1. Tickets to be obtained from members and at the Hall (by introduction) previous to the Concert.

THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE AMERICAN COLUMBARIAN SOCIETY, at H. Colell's Building, No. 202 Chatham-square, of fancy pigeons and singing birds, will take place on MONDAY, the 21st November, until Saturday, the 26th of November, 1870. Birds received for exhibition on Monday, the 21st November. P. C. BIEGEL, President; GEO. PURVIS, Treasurer; J. BARTON, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Jan. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

SAN DOMINGO LINE

for
PUERTO PLATA,
SAMANA AND SAN DOMINGO CITY.
The United States mail-steamship
TYBEE,
Capt. E. A. DELANOY,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, for the above ports, on SATURDAY, Nov. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 17, East River, at 3 P. M.:
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, Saturday, Nov. 19.
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman, Tuesday, Nov. 29.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, Friday, Dec. 9.
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken, Monday, Dec. 19.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Cleopatra goes to Havana only; takes no passengers.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,
sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS..........Nov. 17
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE..........Nov. 24
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS..........Dec. 1
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, will sail Dec. 1, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The steamer *W. W. Coit* will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday and Thursday, at 4 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M.
For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BU-REAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 305 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE
LONG BRANCH VIA SANDY HOOK.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
The steamers EMPIRE STATE, Capt. A. P. ORSWELL, and JESSE HOYT, Capt. JAMES SEELY, will leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, Sundays excepted, as follows: EMPIRE STATE at 8 A. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with the accommodation train for Philadelphia. JESSE HOYT at 4 P. M., connecting with way train for Toms River. Philadelphia freight received to 6 P. M. Way freight to 4 P. M. JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR BOSTON.
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,) AT 4 P. M.,
From Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
The splendid steamers

NEWPORT,	OLD COLONY,
Com. A. G. SIMMONS,	Com. B. M. SIMMONS,
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.	Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

FREIGHT RECEIVED UP TO 4 P. M.
JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAM-BOATS

FOR ALBANY.
The steamers DREW and ST. JOHN continue to leave their pier, No. 41 North River, south side of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, always connecting at Albany with trains of the several railroads North, West and East. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the office, on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. Travelers must not be misled by advertisements intimating the change of the locality of its business.

ALBANY AND TROY EVENING LINE.—Great reduction of fare daily—Saturdays excepted, from Pier No. 44, between Spring and Charlton sts., at 6 o'clock. Fare deck, 50c.; cabin, $1; with state room, $1 50. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave as above, returning from Troy at 6, and Albany at 8 P. M. Fare Sundays as heretofore.

NEW-HAVEN STEAMERS — HART-FORD, SPRINGFIELD AND THE NORTH, at 3:15 and 11 P. M. from Peck-slip. Trains connect with the 11 P. M. boat every morning in New-Haven, Sunday excepted, and from 3:15 boat on Saturday only.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
TENTH WEEK
and
CLOSING
PERFORMANCES
of
MAN
AND
WIFE!
LAST MATINEE
SATURDAY,
Nov. 19.
SATURDAY, Nov. 19, [illegible] seventieth and last performance of MAN AND WIFE. [illegible] HUNCHBACK.
MONDAY, Nov. 21, [illegible] AT-LAW.
TUESDAY, Nov. 22, [illegible] ction of the famous
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23, production
Parisian sensation, FERNANDE.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.
THE GREAT EVENT,
EVERY NIGHT,
EVERY NIGHT,
EVERY NIGHT.
Production, on a scale of unparalleled splendor, Offenbach's master-piece,
LES BRIGANDS.
LES BRIGANDS.
LES BRIGANDS.
Fiorella, (the Brigand's daughter)..Celine Montaland.
Fragoletta, (a young farmer)............Elise Persini.
SATURDAY MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE.

THE TRULY EMINENT TRAGEDIENNE
will appear on
THIS (MONDAY) AND TUESDAY EVENINGS,
in another of her great historic realizations,
CHARLOTTE CORDAY;
CHARLOTTE CORDAY;
OR, PARIS IN 1793.
A TALE OF THE REIGN OF TERROR,
in which she will chant the famous hymn of liberty,
THE MARSEILLAISE.
MARAT....................Mr. C. WHEATLEIGH
WEDNESDAY, FIRST TIME,
ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2½.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
CONTINUOUS AND ASCENDANT SUCCESS.
THE DENZER FAMILY OF ACROBATS.
NOVEL, RECHERCHE, REFINED and ARTISTIC EXHIBITIONS of ATHLETIC SKILL.
ALL THE DARING BAREBACK RIDERS.
Mlle. CAROLINE ROLLAND,
THE GREATEST OF EQUESTRIENNES.
THE GREAT MELVILLE,
AND HIS INFANT SON, (the Gem of the Circle.)
The most valuable and choice stud of Horses, Ponies, &c., on this continent.

SUFFERERS OF THE WAR.

A
GRAND NATIONAL BAZAAR,
organized by the French and American ladies of New-York City, will be opened at the Armory of the Seventy-first, formerly Thirty-seventh, Regiment, Broadway, between 35th and 36th sts., on
TUESDAY, NOV. 15,
IN AID OF THE SUFFERERS OF THE WAR IN FRANCE.
The inaugural speeches will be delivered by
Hon. RICHARD O'GORMAN
and
VICTOR PLACE,
Consul-General of France.
GRAND CONCERT BY THE FORT HAMILTON BAND.
SPLENDID COLLECTION OF PICTURES.
NOVELTIES.
BRIC-A-BRAC.
By the direction of the ladies of the Committee, the correct change will be returned in all cases, and the number of chances in the lotteries will be fixed in advance.
Tickets of admission....................25 cents
For the opening night....................$1
Season tickets....................2
To be obtained anywhere.

BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAIL-WAY, 260 Broadway, corner Warren, open 10 to 5

LECTURES

PROF. DOREMUS

Will deliver a Course of Four Illustrated Lectures on the TRIUMPHS OF MODERN SCIENCE, at the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association.
THURSDAY, Dec. 1; THURSDAY, Dec. 8; THURSDAY, Dec. 15, and MONDAY, Dec. 19.
Admission to single lecture....................$1 50
Tickets for the course, with reserved seats........ 5 00
To be had at the Hall of the Association and at the prominent book and music stores.

MR. A. A. FAVARGER'S FRENCH Readings, Union League Club, FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Class for ladies, after his peculiar plan for mastering French, open for a few more pupils. Mr. FAVARGER, No. 8 East 9th-st., home till 1 P. M.

MEETINGS.

HARLEM TO CITY HALL IN FIF-TEEN MINUTES.
Twelfth and Nineteenth Ward Citizens' Association will hold an important meeting
MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 14,
AT MASONIC HALL,
86th-st., near 3d-av., at 8 o'clock.
JOHN FOLEY, President.
GEO. D. ARMSTRONG, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Chickering & Sons, at extremely low prices, for cash, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. Monthly installments received for same.

A SUPERB ROSEWOOD 7⅓ OCTAVE piano-forte, full, rich tone; City makers; iron plate, overstrung bass; patent agraffe; five years' warrantee; most elaborately finished; four round corners; serpentine carvings, with rich carved legs; is new; was taken in trade for $750; will be sold for $425. Apply at No. 690 6th-av., near 40th-st. N. B.—Piano has box for shipping, and must be sold this week.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square (165 4th-av.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua, (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:00 P. M., Poughkeepsie train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05 and 10 A. M., 12:20, 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.
C. H. KENDRICK, Genl. Passenger Agent,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1870.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOTS foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st. as follows:

Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.;) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M., (23d-st., 8:15 A. M.)

For Greycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M., (23d-st., *8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M., (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, *11:30 P. M., (23d-st., *11:15 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; ‡2:15, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M., 12 M.; ‡2:15, 4, 5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 9:15 A. M.; †12:45, †3:15, 4:15, 4:45 and †6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only, 11:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9:30 A. M.; †1, †3:30, 4:15, 4:30, 5 and †6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, †12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, General Superintend't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.
JULY 5, 1870.

*Daily. ‡For Hackensack only. †For Piermont and Nyack only.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. as follows:
10½ A. M.—Railroad express.
3½ P. M.—Montreal express.
Sleeping coaches on night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt.
J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

DIVORCE LEGISLATION.

The Methods by Which Fraudulent Decrees are Obtained.

Insight Into the Peculiarities of the Referee System—The Triple League of Divorce Lawyers, Referees and Judges—Why Not Disbar?

The Catholic exaltation of marriage to the dignity of a sacrament had its origin in the necessity of uprooting all relics of Greek and Roman paganism, under which existed an almost unrestricted freedom of divorce. Not only could parties separate by mutual agreement, but either party could break the bond without expensive legal formality. The better classes practiced divorce *ad libitum*, while the poorer did not trouble themselves with the formality of being married at all. MÆCENAS, *qui uxorem millies duxit*, had a new wife with every new suit of clothes. CÆSAR divorced CASSUTIA to marry the daughter of CINNA. CICERO dismissed TERENTIA without cause, to wed PUBLILIA, whose fortune was sufficient to pay his debts. POMPEY repudiated his first wife to curry favor with SULLA. Marriage being regarded as a mere civil contract to be dissolved at will, the noble women of Rome reckoned years not by Consuls, but by the number of their husbands; and it was not until the Government passed out of Pagan hands that ecclesiastics began to protest. Strongly and more strongly this protest was pressed, but with no great success until the twelfth century, when marriage was made a sacrament, and divorces were wholly disallowed. A separation *a mensa et thoro* could be granted for sufficient reasons, but divorce *a vinculo* was under all circumstances denied. It was reserved for the Council of Trent, three centuries later, to put this dogma in canonical form, which was done in the seventh canon: "He commits adultery who puts away an adulterous wife and marries another woman, and the woman commits adultery who puts away an adulterous husband and marries another man."

To this theory of marriage the adherents of Catholicism are practically indebted for that purity of morals to which JAMES MARTINEAU refers in his remarks on the present state of morals in England, though, no doubt, auricular confession has had a powerful influence in controlling tendencies to aberration; and President WOOLSEY is scarcely just to facts when he asserts that the theory has been a practical failure in all its parts. An examination of the struggle between Pagan licentiousness and ecclesiastical protest from the third century to the times of INNOCENT III. suggests, granting the rule to be arbitrary, a sufficient apology for the ground taken by the Latins: for so lax was the rule as to divorce that it was not until the days of JUSTINIAN that a statute abolishing it *ex communi consenser* was passed and recorded. As late as the fourth century an Emperor (Roman, and a communicant, too) divorced his wife because she disagreed with his sister; and divorces were not uncommon for offenses so small as appearing in public with the head uncovered or visiting the spectacles without permission.

The special New Testament declarations on the subject were occasioned by different interpretations of the Mosaic code, advocated by the schools of SHAMMAI and HILLEL, adherents of the latter having fallen into loose exegesis, and were carried out almost verbatim by the Protestant fathers, who agreed that adultery and malicious desertion were the only two valid causes upon which divorce could be granted, but rejected the dogma that marriage was a sacrament.

GENESIS OF THE CIVIL CONTRACT THEORY.

Two centuries went by, Protestantism holding this moderate view; but the day of extremes was at hand—the pendulum of public sentiment in its remorseless swing, was about to occasion another and more pernicious error. At length, in the beginning of the eighteenth century, THOMASE, a professor at law in Halle, gave another turn to opinion by rejecting the religious and moral phase of marriage, and regarding it simply as a civilian; and here, after ages of struggle, society begins to return to the old Roman (Pagan) conception of the relation as a civil contract. The result is the removal of adultery from the category of criminal offenses, and the consequent abrogation of all primitive penalty, with the exception of actions for damage and divorce.

It was not until 1830, however, that legislation in this country became impregnated with a looseness practically destructive of family security. In 1836, the Illinois Legislature granted divorces *a vinculo*, without other cause than the wish of the applying party; and in 1837, Missouri imitated the rule. Legislation of this sort in Illinois, for thirty years going on, is thus accountable for that breaking down of the social barrier of ages against licentiousness, and that destruction of moral sentiment at large which afforded 489 divorces in a single city of that State in the course of a single year (1868.) Until 1843, divorces were granted in Connecticut only for adultery and malicious desertion. Then began divorce legislation; an increase in the number of divorces succeeding upon every successive relaxation of the legal restriction from 1843 to 1860. In 1843 two new clauses were added, to wit: Habitual drunkenness and intolerable cruelty. Again, in 1849, a second brood was inculcated; and for the last eight years the effect has been obvious in the fact that the ratio of divorces to marriages has been as one to eleven against one to fifty-five in 1849, and against one to forty-four in the ism-infected state of which Boston is the hub, where the law is more strict. That divorce laws encourage divorces is evident from European statistics. In Prussia, where the general code prevails, divorces average thirty-four to every 100,000 inhabitants, while in the Rhine provinces, under the more stringent *code Napoleon*, the average is only four to every 100,000. In Connecticut, however, the average is eighty to every 100,000 inhabitants—a burden of social immorality directly due to loose legislation, with which it has kept accurate step for twenty-five years; while in Indiana and Illinois the best attainable statistics indicate a ratio six times greater than that of Connecticut, enormous as it is.

THE STATISTICS OF THIS COUNTRY.

There is one fact connected with the statistics of divorce in this country, which indicates that divorce statutes minister mostly to licentiousness and bad temper. It is the well-settled fact that, in most cases, those persons who avail themselves of the statute belong to an inferior class, by whom it is used as a vehicle to get rid of an alliance the novelty of which has been exhausted. In Connecticut, cases are not uncommon in which parties remarry without the formality of obtaining a decree at all; and, presumably, so seriously has moral sentiment been weakened by this loose law-making, facts of this kind are frequent elsewhere—probably far more frequent in the West than in New-England.

It is confessedly difficult to understand how these evils are to be remedied under the civil contract theory. It is possible, it is true, to relegate it to special statutes limiting the terms upon which the contract can be dissolved, and prescribing criminal penalties for desertion and omission to support, thus carrying the substance of the religious idea into the merely legal regulation of the matter and protecting the sacredness of the family, (and those who would complain of a statutory stringency of this sort must remember that legislation is intended for the public good.) But, again, legislation of the kind indicated would be in a degree inconsistent with the notion of civil contract in the superaddition of an element of criminality to offenses logically to be regarded as non-criminal. Still a just and proper distinction may be made between a mere business partnership and a relation that normally involves strong social obligations and an understanding of perpetuity; and that this distinction be insisted upon by a statutory return to the ecclesiastical and religious idea the interests of public morality imperatively demand. The maudlin sentimentality of a certain class who dub themselves exponents of progress, ought not to be permitted to weigh in legislation affecting important questions of morals; and, probably, there is no rule in relation to the question sounder than that of Sir ROBERT PEEL: "It is better to retain all existing inconveniences than to make divorce easily attainable; since doing so is to hold out a temptation to adultery," rigid adherence to which would have prevented the practical return to Paganism that has been going on in this country, at a rapid rate, for the past thirty years.

A STUDY IN MALADMINISTRATION.

Principally in this State, the matter has taken the direction of maladministration, of fraud, of evasion of the statute, of conspiracy none the less criminal because unprosecuted. Legislative policy has been fashioned upon Lord STOWELL's maxim: "A knowledge that persons united in marriage must continue husbands and wives, often makes them good husbands and wives; for necessity is a powerful master to instruct in duties it imposes." The statute is, however, practically null so far as that class is concerned who wish to avail themselves of some formality to elude perhaps irksome obligations; and this nullity which was engendered by loose legislation elsewhere, has to a considerable extent taken the shape of a maladministration to which the Judiciary is a party—in which, in fact, the Judiciary practically enters into conspiracy with an infamous ring of divorce lawyers. Incompatibility constitutes the plea upon which most Indiana, Connecticut and Illinois divorces are obtained; but a large number of decrees is carried through the Courts of the metropolis, with criminal declarations that the defendant never hears of until the decree is thrust in his or her face. Statistics are unattainable in a business so nefarious; but this fact can be stated by way of conveying a general idea, to wit, that about one-fourth of all the decrees obtained in Indiana and Illinois are prosecuted by New-York lawyers, with about one-sixth of all carried through the Connecticut Courts. It must not be supposed that all or even most of these cases are at the instance of resident New-York parties. The divorce lawyer keeps his standing card in papers of large circulation, announcing the facility and inexpensiveness with which he is prepared to get a decree, good for any State in the Union; and a considerable share of his business is transacted on behalf of parties whom he never sees and never expects to see. He is kind enough to announce in advance that the thing can be managed without publicity, and so without publicity is it managed that, in most instances, the party who should defend is not aware of any action having been taken until after the decree has been put in the plaintiff's hands. He who today fancies himself secure in having given no occasion to a discontented woman, may, to-morrow, find that woman with an Indiana decree in her hands, obtained by a Nassau-street lawyer, or even a New-York decree alleging criminality on his part, gotten through the manipulations of the same lawyer, by resort to the referee system. Or, again, the husband whose preference has wandered, may openly give cause for divorce, offering the fullest justification a New-York Court can demand, and, repairing with his paramour to any convenient town in Connecticut, be there legally joined in marriage. With these dangerous and disgraceful possibilities, it might be inferred that few discontented persons (married) would long keep the letter of the bond; but, fortunately, moral sentiment among the better classes has not yet descended to the degradation implied in divorce legislation in other States, and in the existence of the divorce Ring and referee system in the Courts of this City. Happily, moral considerations are yet strong enough to deter the majority from seeking other than honorable release even from an irksome alliance. It must be remembered that an honorable action involves more or less of disgraceful publicity, and considerable pecuniary expense—an expense, in fact, not to be carried by the average pocket. There must be, in a cause justly conducted, public proof, that is, proof in open court, of the sorest allegations; and the probabilities of gaining a decree in less than a year, and for less than $1,000, are problematical indeed. These considerations operate with the sensitive and honorable as a disbar, and would effectually disbar the dishonorable but for fraudulent practices on the part of divorce lawyers, to whose conspiracy the Judge becomes a party, by resort to the referee system, for fact it is that the Judge is, in all these cases, *particeps criminis*, and cannot but be aware of it. In a word, this City is the head-quarters of a shameless and villainous Ring of professional pariahs, who guarantee to get divorces for any cause or no cause, without publicity, and on terms accommodated to the means of the emptiest pocket; and, furthermore, shameful as the fact is, the Judges of this City are virtually co-conspirators in the carrying out of these audaciously fraudulent actions. The spectacle presented is that of a Judiciary degrading itself by league with the vicious representatives of still more vicious applicants, to annul the most sacred of all covenants. The plea that the Judge is not supposed to be aware, will not answer; for the fact that he is aware, supposing him to be a man of average intelligence, is demonstrable, however he may prefer not to appear so. He is aware, too, that these practitioners are professional pariahs; that they have been elsewhere dishonored for detected malpractice; that socially and morally they were the lepers of the profession; that not one of them if convicted of a tenth of his villany could elude the Penitentiary; that, in many instances, they have no knowledge of law except that acquired in the practice of the detective; that, in fact, they often indulge in the respectability of hiring the names of respectable practitioners, occasionally employing said respectable practitioners to run through the Court mummeries for them. The Judges of this City are aware of these facts—as well as that the divorce lawyer is a dealer in secret libel, suborned perjury, and systematic fraud. They are aware, too, that—also for the *morale* of the profession!—respectable and eloquent criminal pleaders (who could be mentioned) have permitted themselves to be nominally associated with the boldest operators of the Ring. They are acquainted with the positive facts that the practice of these men is congested with iniquity, and that no legitimate process of law is intended when they ask that a referee be appointed.

THE DEN OF THE PARIAH.

This is usually situated on some thoroughfare affected by lawyers of caste. One, at least, has a palatial office on Broadway. Nassau-street could count half a dozen on its fingers. Wall-street and Pine-street, taken together, number as many more. They make no ostentatious parade of signs, having already announced themselves in papers of large circulation. They adopt the common law office furnishing of substantial desks, shelves for law books, and the like, but always insist on the convenience of a very private and mysterious sanctum for consultation. In some instances, notably one in Nassau-street, the name on the directory at the foot of the stairs is spelled one way, and on the office door another way, and a third way in the professional card, which appears in the papers that are unscrupulous enough to print and circulate it. The same sound is, however, conveyed in the three spellings; though the difference in orthography enables the owner to bring about some little confusion of personalities, whenever that may be necessary. Take a single Nassau-street den as an example, and note the class who frequent it. Who are they? Have they the appearance of really injured persons seeking the last redress of the statute? Women in gaudy colors and gaudier brummagem flit in and out, and flirt with passers on the stairs. Men, with hats drawn down over their eyes, sneak in mysteriously, and sneak out again, taking care to be seen by nobody. Frivolous or extravagant wives of honest clerks or hard-working artisans, fast women pursuing the legitimate logic of a personal they may be; but the injured women whom dumb misery has compelled to seek peace in freedom, they certainly are not.

THE CONCOCTION OF A CASE.

The concoction of a case is a study in the way of audacious and unscrupulous fraud. Its very lawlessness constitutes its only hold and security. Even the ordinary conventionalities of legal evasion are not resorted to. Roman divorces in the days when MÆCENAS had twelve wives a year, are no comparison for ease and unconventionality. An applicant confronts the practitioner, who takes in the circumstances at a look. The decree will cost twenty-five, fifty, seventy-five, or a hundred dollars—in a word, all the applicant can afford, and no more. It can be obtained in New-York or Indiana, according to the plaintiff's estimate of the defendant's facilities for finding out things. If defendant has a large acquaintance, or any acquaintance in judicial circles, it is better to try Indiana, or applicant can accommodate to taste in that respect. Not a word can get into the papers in either locality, and defendant will never get information of proceedings until concluded, unless defendant stumbles upon it by accident. The allegation can be anything from incompatibility to adultery, but it may be better to allege the latter, as it can be just as easily proved, and holds good in any State. These points settled, the plaintiff returns home, taking care to keep the luckless party of the second part in ignorance until the fraud is consummated. If the suit is to be tried in a New-York Court, it is quietly put on record, and a summons is made out to be served on the defendant. For this purpose any lawyer who may wish to earn half a dollar will answer. He takes the papers, and is directed to take them to defendant's residence or place of business, and serve them personally. At the door of the residence or place of business, he is met by a confederate of the practitioner, who demands his business. Messenger wants Mr. Blank if the defendant is a man, Mrs. Blank if a woman. Confederate, male or female, according to circumstances, answers gruffly, "I am Mr. Blank, or Mrs. Blank, as the case may be." Thereupon messenger serves the summons, returns to the office, signs affidavit that it has been served upon defendant in person, and takes leave, thenceforth to be forever unfindable. The hour in which to manage this manœuvre is, of course, accommodated to what has been revealed of defendant's habits, and summons is served when defendant is not likely to be at home. In a similar way is served a copy of complaint; or the summons is printed once a week for a month in the obscurest sheet that can be selected, if plaintiff prefers to allege desertion, and must, consequently, be legally ignorant of defendant's whereabouts. Attorney for the plaintiff now waits a reasonable time for some response from defendant in the case, and asks the Court with all privacy to appoint a referee; to which, with equal regard for privacy, his Honor the Court consents—seeing that no defendant appears to oppose, but knowing at the same time that defendant is wholly ignorant of the existence of the action.

The referee is accordingly appointed; his business being to hear testimony in the case and submit a copy, with his decision, to the Court for confirmation. The referee, having been properly feed for his officiation, now proceeds to take the testimony of two or three witnesses, who thenceforth forever will never appear under the same name again, the divorce lawyer superintending. They swear point blank to everything needed. They have seen the defendant in improper places with improper persons—as they have been told to see. They swear that plaintiff is faithful and terribly abused. They are aware (upon oath) of anything that may be needed to make a strong case. As defendant, not aware of being defendant, appears neither in person nor by counsel, the referee renders decision for plaintiff, and the Court confirms, a decree of full divorce being granted, of which defendant is likely to be informed for the first time that self-same evening. The system is substantially the same if a Western decree is preferred, the case going into the hands of some local attorney with whom the New-York pariah has a partnership. Some attic in a tavern or farm-house is rented for a year, in plaintiff's name, to prove fact of residence, and the fraud is transferred to an Illinois or Indiana Court.

What are divorces of this kind worth? Legally, nothing; morally, worse than nothing, because adding to licentiousness the cowardice of fraud and libel. Not one of them has ever been sustained when contested in open Court by the defendant against whom it has been surreptitiously decreed. Most of them have, however, answered their purpose, for the simple reason that persons so belied, slandered and wronged, have, in the majority, lacked either the money or the heart to appeal to public legal measures to annul them; that is, to disabuse them of presumptive validity. Besides, retribution could not mend anything; and a libel at the hands of a divorce lawyer is not worth the trouble of legal proceedings.

WHY ARE NOT THESE IMPOSTERS DISBARRED?

There is one reason; and that reason is as uncomplimentary to the Judiciary of the City of New-York as it is to the villains who practice this nefarious fraud as a regular profession. The question has been put to veteran lawyers of high standing, and answered in all instances in similar terms. The Court is presumably ignorant of the fraudulent part of the proceedings, and offenders could be convicted only by a specific case in point. Presumably ignorant means that the Court has no formal proof, but, at the same time, the Court is aware that formal proof enough could be adduced in two hours under oath, to disbar every divorce lawyer in the City of New-York, and not only to disbar them all, but to send them to the Penitentiary. This is the ostensible reason. Ask any lawyer of standing for the real reason, and he will bear witness to the fact that these referees who take testimony are all connected with Judges who appoint them, either by blood or partnership interest—in a word, that the Judiciary itself, through partnership with the referees in question, is the third party to an organic conspiracy directed against the sacredness of family relation. This is the hard fact which is covered by the allegation of presumptive ignorance. Canvass the legal fraternity, and ask one lawyer after another, "Why will you not make a motion to disbar?" The answer is, "I cannot consistent with my professional interests. Should I start a movement intended to break up the system, I would be compelled to prove facts involving relatives of the Judge and affecting his business interests, perhaps. I might gain my purpose; but, in arguing future cases, I might find a disposition on the part of the Judge to treat me with less courtesy than formerly—to snub me, in fact; thus seriously prejudicing my professional prospects in that jurisdiction." The writer has interviewed many lawyers on this question, and all have substantially responded in the same terms. They cannot, consistent with professional interests, indulge in the coveted luxury of a motion to disbar a set of unscrupulous practitioners, whose very pretence of attorneyship disgraces and degrades the profession. They dare not. Why? Because Judges, referees, and divorce lawyers, are only three parties to the same fraudulent conspiracy against the perpetuity and sacredness of marriage.

SUNDERING THE TIE.

How Easily it is Done in Indiana—The Happy Land for Unhappy Married Couples.

From the Indianapolis Journal, Nov. 10.

The Divorce laws of our State, and the manner in which they have been administered by our courts, have brought lasting disgrace upon Indiana. It is useless for us to say that we are imposed upon by unscrupulous parties from other States. It is a notorious fact that our laws invite people of all nations to come to Indiana and rid themselves of irksome marital bonds. From Russia, France, England, Germany, the Canadas, and from every State in the Union, discontented husbands and wives have flocked to Indiana to procure divorces. As the law stood for some years, an applicant for divorce could file a petition the day he came to the State, and in a few weeks have a decree releasing him from his marriage vows. Divorce seekers hunted in couples. It frequently happened that a lady would arrive in Indianapolis with a male traveling companion, file her petition for divorce from an absent husband the same day, procure a decree dissolving the marriage contract, based upon the evidence of the gentleman friend, and marry her witness before leaving town—all of which was accomplished within a period of five or six weeks. A celebrated actress filed a petition asking a divorce from her husband on the ground of alleged cruelty. The charge was sustained by proof that, while coming from San Francisco to New-York on an ocean steamer, the lady found her affinity in a gay and festive young gentleman who was in the habit of quoting BYRON to her on deck while her husband was in his lonely state-room. A sharp reprimand from her cruel husband brought tears to the little woman's eyes, and for this an Indiana Judge gave her a decree which released her from the insupportable tyranny of her liege lord. Another case: A lady traveling to Indiana in company with her second choice in pursuit of divorce and a second marriage, had testified her faith in the liberality of our laws and in the honor of her future husband in a very unequivocal manner. The Judge in whose Court the case was pending, had a fit of judicial stubbornness, and under the depressing influences of an indigestible dinner had denied the application. The poor woman was in a dilemma, and the plan of escape by "swallowing both horns" had not yet been promulgated by the *Sentinel*. She appealed to her attorney, who informed her that justice and divorces could be dispensed by the judicial fiat alone. She left her attorney in tears. The next morning His Honor came upon the bench and, before the reading of the minutes, said he had disposed of an important case the evening previous in a hasty manner, and that, after considering the case more fully, he was satisfied that the petitioner was entitled to a divorce. It was decreed accordingly. The lady and her witness were married in haste and the happy pair left the city with an exalted opinion of Indiana justice. Nearly every courthouse in Indiana has been the scene of such farces. Our Legislature attempted to modify these evils by an enactment requiring applicants for divorces to be bona fide residents of the State one year before petitioning for divorce. This has lessened, though it has not fully met, the evil. Our laws allow divorces for too many and too slight causes. The list of specified causes are: 1. Adultery; 2. Impotency; 3. Abandonment; 4. Cruelty; 5. Drunkenness; 6. Failure of husband to make reasonable provisions for his family; 7. The conviction of either party after marriage of an infamous crime; 8. Any other cause for which the Court shall deem it proper that a divorce should be granted. This last, we take it, is "coming it strong" for even this time of free love, free religion and general social disenthralment. Some legislation is needed to make our State less attractive to divorce hunters. Some one has suggested an amendment to our laws which would go far toward bringing about the desired change. It is this: Let the law provide that no Indiana Court shall decree a divorce for any cause that has originated beyond the limits of our own State. We are aware that such an enactment would impose hardships in some cases, but these would be greatly overbalanced by the good results which would flow from the change.

METHODIST MISSIONS.

Appropriations for 1871—Old Missions Continued and New Ones Opened—Increased Demand for Subscriptions Throughout the Church.

The Missionary Committee of the M. E. Church, which has been in session here at No. 805 Broadway, for the past three days, concluded its business last evening. Bishops MORRIS, JANES, AMES, SIMPSON, SCOTT and CLARK have been present during the sessions. Bishop JANES presided yesterday, when the appropriations for mission work at home and abroad were completed. After a recess in the afternoon, the General Committee and Joint Boards of Missions reassembled, and then concurred in the appropriation of the following sums for missions for the year 1871, on the general basis of $700,000, including the sum of $75,000 to meet drafts not yet fully due:

Africa	$9,000	Norway	$8,710
South America	11,844	India and Turkey	81,302
China	85,800	Bulgaria	9,504
Germany	27,900	Mexico	12,000
Denmark	7,050	Italy	12,000
Sweden	12,700		

Total, Foreign Missions	$224,198 64
Domestic Missions—foreign population	$57,150
California Chinese	9,000
Missions among the Indians	4,090
Missions among Americans	281,500
Missions in United States Territories	13,300
Miscellaneous	80,000
Grand total of appropriations	$660,238 54
To which add for indebtedness	10,952 51
Total	$671,191 05

Dr. CURRY protested against the new missions to be established in Italy and in Mexico. In the former country the British Wesleyan Society have two missions and ten stations distributed through the Kingdom, and he considered it would be both injudicious and discourteous to trench on their domain. In Mexico, the prejudice both against Protestant denominations and against Americans was so strong as almost to preclude the hope or the prospect of success. Indeed, he had grave doubts in his mind for some years in regard to missions in Catholic or nominally Protestant countries at all. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been expended upon such missions, but there is very little spiritual fruit to show for it. He was in favor of occupying and enlarging the mission fields of India and China, where the Lord is blessing their labors and giving them such wonderful success; and he believed that the discipline and the practice of the M. E. Church heretofore had been to continue only such fields as gave promise of fruit. Except the Swedish, he doubted whether there is a single Methodist mission among Protestant communities that begins to meet the expectations of the Church commensurate with the outlay to sustain them, and in Sweden their success depends very greatly upon the numbers that emigrate to this country, and the friendly intercourse kept up thereafter between the two countries. He hoped the day would soon come when the Missionary society would direct its money and its labors where the most souls can be gathered into the fold of Christ.

Dr. HOLDICH dissented from the remarks of Dr. CURRY. He thought that there was never so much encouragement for missionary labor in Catholic countries as at present, and in proof of this he cited the success of Rev. Mr. RILEY in Central Mexico and Miss RANDALL in Northern Mexico, both Americans, though the former had been born in Chili and spoke the Spanish language as his vernacular. The Doctor had corresponded with Miss RANDALL in regard to establishing a Methodist mission in San Luis Potosi for the region around, and she had highly approved of it, and gave every encouragement for it. It was true that some of the missions in South America had been discontinued for a time, but they have been recommenced, and Rev. Mr. RIOL, a converted priest, is now preaching with great acceptance and success in Buenos Ayres, whither he has been transferred from Montevideo, and encouraging reports come from other sections of the South American field. He thought there was ample room for the Church to establish missions in both the countries named, and hoped the appropriation made would be indorsed by the joint bonds.

In making the Conference missionary appropriations, $1,500 was taken off the amount allotted to St. Louis last year, and $1,000 from Kansas. Gen. CLINTON B. FISK asked, therefore, for an explanation of this reduction, while an increase had been given to some of the older Conferences which did not need it, he thought, so much as these border Conferences that are continually covering new territory. Explanations were given that, taking into consideration all that territory west of the Mississippi, and the appropriations made to other Conferences there, it was found that these two had received more than what the Committee deemed to be a fair proportion. The St. Louis Conference still has $14,000, and the Kansas Conference $9,000, which is more than the Des Moines and Iowa Conferences receive for similar territory and similar work.

As the discipline requires the concurrence of the Board of Bishops also in these appropriations, Bishop JANES read their concurrent action, and congratulated the Committee, the Board and the Church that the old mission fields are not only to be maintained, but that two new ones—Italy and Mexico—are to be established. After the benediction by the venerable Bishop MORRIS, the Society adjourned.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The proposals for the construction of the Lunatic Asylum on Ward's Island were submitted to the meeting of the Commissioners last Thursday, but were referred to the Committee on Lunatic Asylum, for consideration and report. A motion was made to return them to the bidders, but it was not entertained, and the Committee will doubtless report on some plan by which the work can go on immediately.

The drivers of the Eastern Division on the North and East River and Central Park Railroad have commenced another strike. They are dissatisfied with the hours they have to work, and with their pay. It is but a few weeks ago that the men stopped work, and it was presumed that their troubles were over. Travel along the route is interrupted, as the cars cannot run unless escorted by the Police.

The case of WM. C. BRANDON, of No. 708 Broadway, who is charged with conspiring to defraud a Spaniard named AGNERO out of $200, came on for final hearing at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday. The principal witness examined was LOUIS XIGUES, a Cuban, who testified that he had been employed by the prisoner to have AGNERO arrested on a false charge. The prisoner was committed in default of $3,000 bail.

PAUL HULSEY and PAUL MAGINNESS, two State inspectors of election for the Sixteenth District of the Twenty-second Ward, were committed by Commissioner DAVENPORT, yesterday, in $5,000 bail, to answer a charge of having permitted illegal voting on election day.

WILLIAM H. CAULDWELL and ANDREW J. SOLIS, petitioners in bankruptcy, were discharged during the past week by order of Judge BLATCHFORD. The following insolvent petitions were also made: Geo. L. Wight, Marcus Witski, Samuel Harlen, Julius Sadner, Philip Sadner, Charles P. Sykes and Waldo E. Haskins.

WILLIAM BOSEY, alias William Silen, was committed to answer at Jefferson Market Court, yesterday before Justice COX, on a charge of breaking into the feed-store of ROBERT ROGERS, at No. 46 Wooster-st.

There were nineteen fires during last week, with an estimated loss of $21,933. They resulted from various causes, including the explosion of lamps and the ignition of defective flues.

WILLIAM HILL, DAVID ROBINSON and CHAS. SMITH, dealers in tobacco, were held, in default of bail, by Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, to answer a charge of not paying special tax.

ANDREW ECKEDT, of No. 911 Second-avenue, was held to answer at the Essex Market Court yesterday, for stealing $45 from FRANCIS KRUGER, No. 77 Chrystie-street.

There were seventy males and 676 females provided with situations by the Free Labor Bureau, of which Mr. JAMES DONAHUE is President, during last week.

JEREMIAH COLLINS, a laborer, yesterday fell from the scaffolding of the new building at No. 16 Ludlow-street, breaking two of his ribs. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The stock car, invented by J. W. STREET, for the improved transit of horned cattle, is announced to arrive at the Communipaw Yards, this morning, on its second trip from Chicago.

During the past week forty still-births, 256 births, 214 marriages and 412 deaths were reported to Dr. RUSSELL, Register of Vital Statistics.

About 7 o'clock last evening EDWARD CARTHY, and an employe at the Grand Central Hotel, in Broadway, ascended to the sixth story of the building in the baggage elevator, and told the person in charge he need not stop for him. When the platform arrived at the floor he leaped out and the elevator passed up. CARTHY, unfortunately, missed his footing and fell backward into the well. His body struck with great force on the floor of the sub-cellar, causing instant death. Coroner SCHIRMER will hold an inquest.

JAMES MCNULTY, of No. 211 Avenue C, and JAMES MCCRACKEN, of No. 747 East Ninth-street, both boys, were dangerously wounded in the head and body yesterday, by slugs fired from a gun by CONRAD DOLL, of No. 649 East Thirteenth-street. The latter was arrested, but failed to give any reason for his conduct. The boys were sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Detective SYMINGTON arrested GEORGE LAYLAND, of No. 181 Perry-street, yesterday evening, on a warrant issued by District-Attorney GARVIN. He was accused of having severely beaten Ex-Councilman JAMES E. MCVEANY, of No. 85 Bleecker-street, on election day, while quarreling about a political matter. LAYLAND is an employe of the Custom-house. He was locked up at Police Head-quarters.

FRANCIS MADIGAN, of No. 113 Mercer-street, refused to pay for some beer which he drank last evening at JACOB RUPERICK's saloon, at No. 19 West Houston-street. A fight ensued, during which MADIGAN struck the saloon-keeper on the head with a glass, and was himself wounded on the head by the butt of a revolver in the hands of RUPERICK. Both men were locked up at the Eighth Ward Police Station.

It is understood that Mr. MICHAEL J. SHANDLEY, brother of the Police Justice, has been appointed a Police Commissioner by Mayor HALL, to fill a vacancy in the Board by the resignation of Hon. M. T. BRENNAN. Mr. SHANDLEY is very well known among Democratic political circles in this City.

The appointments of Custom-house cartmen will not be made for the next ten days, the Secretary of the Treasury not having, as yet, approved of the new cartage regulations made by Collector MURPHY.

BROOKLYN.

LEWIS WILLIAMS was awarded $3,000 damages against the Mechanics' Insurance Company, yesterday at the City Court. This is but one of the many suits he has commenced against insurance companies to compel them to pay policies which he had secured on a building and stock of goods, which was destroyed by fire.

At the Surrogate's Court, last week, the following wills were proved: James Lake, of the town of New-Utrecht; John V. Stillwell, of the town of Gravesend; Henry William Brenning, Martin U. B. Amidon, Rosannah Baldwin, and Patrick Mahon, of Brooklyn. Letters of Administration were granted on the estates of the following-named deceased persons, viz.: John G. Flanders, Mary M. Robinson, Margaret A. Doremus, Dennis Gordon, Mary A. Donnely and Thomas Mitchell, of Brooklyn.

Patrolman SAMUEL R. BEASLEY, of the Third Precinct, was dismissed, yesterday, for indecent behavior. JAMES KENNEY was appointed Sergeant of the same precinct.

JOSEPH LEE, aged seventy-two years, residing at the corner of Gold and Concord streets, dropped dead, yesterday morning, in the machine-shop of the Navy-yard, in which he was employed as a laborer.

The Board of Assessors met, yesterday, and resolved to impose an additional assessment of $13,000 on Clinton-street, to defray the expenses of recent repairs.

The creditors of the Central Bank met, yesterday, at the United States Commissioner's office, and made sworn statements of the amounts due them by the bank. An assignee will probably be appointed on Tuesday.

At the Williamsburg Dispensary there were 612 patients gratuitously treated during the past month.

Rev. J. S. DIEHL will deliver an illustrated lecture on Tuesday evening at the Presbyterian Church, on Noble-street, Greenpoint, for the benefit of the Sunday-school connected with the church. The subject of his lecture will be the "Life and Travels of St. Paul and Scenes in Bible Lands."

There were 318 arrests made by the Police during the past week.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The members of the Board of Supervisors of Westchester County will assemble at the Court-house, at White Plains, to-morrow, for the purpose of holding their annual meeting. It is understood that the Democrats will tender the chairmanship of the Board to Hon. WM. H. ROBERTSON, Republican, formerly County Judge, and that Mr. CHARLES E. JOHNSON, Democrat, will be reappointed as Clerk.

The passenger depot and ticket-office of the Harlem Railroad Company, at Tremont, was entered by burglars on Thursday night, and robbed of a small sum of money, some musical instruments and other articles of trifling value.

Coroner BATHGATE held an inquest, yesterday, at the residence of Mr. E. UNDERHILL, at Melrose, on the body of an infant which was found dead in bed. It was supposed to have been accidentally suffocated by its parents.

AUGUSTUS DENOBRIGA was arrested, yesterday, on a charge of having stabbed one BULMER in the shoulder with a knife. The men are both employed in the piano-forte factory of Messrs. DUNHAM & SONS.

NEW-JERSEY.

Seven horses were burned in a barn at a fire in Elizabeth-avenue, in the suburbs of Newark, on Friday night. The loss will amount to about $2,000. Two of the horses belonged to JOHN CALLAN, of No. 86 West Kinney-street, and the others were owned by a railroad contractor.

JAMES ELLIOT, of Paterson, charged with selling liquor without a license, received an examination before Commissioner WHITEHEAD, at Newark, yesterday. He was subsequently arrested on a charge of counterfeiting tobacco stamps. He was required to give additional bail in the sum of $5,000 for his appearance for examination the 21st inst.

Orange was visited last week by the Mayors of Hartford and New-Haven, Conn., together with committees from the Common Council of the two cities. Their visit was for the purpose of viewing a new pavement.

Mrs. JAMES SMITH and her son, aged four years, living at No. 43 Brill-street, Newark, were very badly burned on Friday. The clothing of the child took fire from the stove.

JOSEPH YOGER, a German carpenter, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself in front of the Hudson County Hospital in Magnolia-avenue, Jersey City. He had left his family in Germany on account of domestic troubles and had become involved here in pecuniary difficulties.

Coroner BURNS, yesterday, held an inquest upon the body of THOMAS FLANAGAN, who was run over by a locomotive on the Erie Railway, on Wednesday afternoon.

The house of Capt. PUTNAM FIELDS, formerly of the Thirty-eighth New-York Regiment, now a resident of No. 138 Monmouth-street, Jersey City, was robbed on Friday evening by BROWER GESSNER, who served as surgeon of FIELDS' regiment. The thief, who had formerly been FIELDS' intimate friend, was arrested.

The boiler of locomotive No. 61 of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company exploded at Bristol, Penn., on Friday night, seriously injuring the engineer and fireman.

Only $170,000 was bid for the Continental Hotel at Long Branch, at the recent "sale," and the property was withdrawn by the proprietors.

The family of Hon. JOSEPH P. BRADLEY, of Newark, accompanied him to Washington yesterday.

Col. PHILIP RAFFERTY, late candidate for Congress, was serenaded by his friends at his home at Paterson on Friday night.

JOEL HARRISON, of Newark, aged ninety-three years, died on Friday night. He was formerly a director of the Orange bank.

The fair at the Rink in Newark for the aid of the Old Ladies' Home realized $7,000.

The addition to Chestnut-street School House was dedicated yesterday afternoon.

A colored man aged thirty-five years, formerly a slave in Virginia, has entered Rutger's College. The members of the Second Reformed Church of New-Brunswick, support him and pay his tuition.

Mr. JOHN BAKER, of No. 78 Perry-street, New-York, was killed by the accidental discharge of a shot-gun, at West Hoboken, yesterday afternoon. He was out gunning with a friend, and, in leaping over a fence, tripped and fell, the two barrels of the gun being discharged at the same time. One of the charges entered his breast, killing him instantly. Coroner VOLHARDT was notified.

GEORGE ROSS and WILLIAM STOLBERY, two confidence men, who have for some time past conducted their operations at the docks of the Hamburg and Bremen Steam-ship lines, in Hoboken, were arrested yesterday for swindling an ignorant German, who was about to return to the fatherland.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Lieut.-Commander A. R. McNair has been ordered to ordnance duty at the Norfolk Navy-yard; Lieut.-Commander G. K. Haswell to the receiving-ship *Vandalia*; Lieut.-Commander D. C. Woodrow to the Hydrographic Office in this city; Commander E. C. Grafton to the command of the *Terror*.

The following officers have also been ordered to the *Terror*: Lieut. Wm. H. Mayer, Jr., Master E. W. Renay, Assistant Surgeon T. D. Myers, First Assistant Engineer A. H. Able, Second Assistants H. L. Cline, Ralph Aston, and James H. Perry.

Master Albert Ross has been ordered to equipment duty at the Washington Navy-yard; First Assistant Engineer Sidney Albert, and Second Assistant John D. Ford to examination for promotion; Commander S. P. Quackenbush has been detached from duty at the Norfolk Navy-yard, and ordered to the command of the *Tuscarora*, now at Key West; Lieut. J. G. Green from duty at Mound City, Ill.; Chief Engineer William G. Buehler from duty at League Island, Penn.; and Surgeon B. H. Kidder from special duty at Boston, and ordered to the *Terror*.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Nov. 12.—Gen. Barry has just returned from Yorktown, where he has been inspecting the National United States Cemetery.

Major Stanton arrived this morning and paid off the troops.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 12.—American Securities and Stocks opened dull and closed flat. The course of the market during the day is indicated in the following table:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.
Consols for money	93	92⅞
Consols for account	93	92⅞
United States 5-20s, 1862	88⅝	88⅜
United States 5-20s, 1865, old	88	87⅞
United States 5-20s, 1867	90	89⅞
United States 10-40s	87¼	87¼
Illinois Central Railroad shares	112½	111½
Erie Railroad shares	18¾	18¾
Atlantic and Great Western shares	28½	28½

FRANKFORT, Nov. 12.—United States Five-twenty Bonds are quoted at 95¼ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 12—11½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened firmer; Middling Uplands, 9d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅛d.@9¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS and PROVISIONS flat. 1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed steady: Middling Uplands, 9d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅛d.@9¼d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation. The shipments of Cotton from Bombay to the 11th inst. have been 1,200 bales. PROVISIONS—Lard, 72s. ℔ cwt. Cheese, 70s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. PRODUCE—Refined Petroleum, 1s. 6d. ℔ gallon.

LONDON, Nov. 12—LINSEED-OIL declining. Refined PETROLEUM, 1s. 6½d.@1s. 7d. ℔ gallon.

ANTWERP, Nov. 11.—PETROLEUM closed firm.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Civil Service report of the state of the weather and wind yesterday morning at 8 A. M.:

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD FOR SATURDAY, NOV 12—8 A. M.

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer.	Change since last report.	Direction of wind.	Velocity of wind. Miles per hour.	Pressure of wind. Pounds ℔ sq. ft.	Force of wind, reduced to Beaufort scale (approximately)	State of the weather.
Augusta	30.40	49	10	N. W.	2	.02	Very gentle.	Clear.
Boston	29.66	46	11	N. W.	10	.52	Brisk.	Fair.
Buffalo	29.28	39	10	S. W.	....	....	....	Fair.
Cheyenne	29.41	45	6	W.	2	.02	Very gentle.	Fair.
Chicago	30.00	45	2	S.	10	.52	Brisk.	Clear.
Cincinnati	29.51	42	5	S. E.	1	....	Just perceptible.	Fair.
Cleveland	30.03	38	7	N.	10	.52	Brisk.	Fair.
Detroit	29.94	34	5	W.	7	.25	Gentle.	Fair.
Lake City	30.04	61	5	W.	....	....	Calm.	Clear.
Milwaukee	29.89	41	4	S. W.	7	.25	Gentle.	Fair.
Mobile	30.09	58	7	N.	....	....	....	....
Montgomery	30.14	63	1	N.	2	.02	Very gentle.	Clear.
New-York	29.82	47	8	N. W.	....	....	....	Fair.
New-Orleans	30.31	62	6	E.	2	.02	Very gentle.	Fair.
Nashville	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Oswego	29.86	35	8	S. W.	2	.02	Very gentle.	Clear.
Duluth	29.21	40	5	S. E.	4	.08	Gentle.	Fair.
Omaha	30.37	38	4	W.	4	.08	Gentle.	Fair.
Rochester	29.95	33	....	W.	2	.02	Very gentle.	Clear.
St. Paul	29.89	47	12	S.	4	.08	Gentle.	Clear.
St. Louis	30.00	45	....	S.	5	.12	Gentle.	Clear.
Toledo	30.01	34	4	W.	2	.02	Very gentle.	Fair.
Washington	29.94	39	6	....	....	....	Calm.	Fair.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Alaska, from California.—Miss R. Thatcher, C. F. A. McCord, Wm. Stewart, L. F. Pafanti and wife, Mrs. J. W. Balch, J. W. King, wife, child and servant, J. H. Stallard, A. J. Downes, J. O. Callahan and wife, Alfred Cushman, Geo. A. Archer, wife, infant and nurse, Mrs. Lottie Damon, J. G. Perriot, J. Thurston, Mrs. Day, J. A. White, wife and infant, J. W. Nicholson, E. W. Sturdy, G. Beldin, D. G. Holman, C. L. Carty, A. J. Small, Vincent Fairchild, wife, 2 children, infant and 2 servants, Col. Buruller, W. J. Roberts, W. A. Chandler, Mrs. J. P. Harris, child and servant, Mary J. Clark, Mrs. Schultz and infant, Jas. Lingnew, Miss Pilcher, Christina Hecker, Mrs. Lambert and 2 daughters, F. Relsaman and wife, A. Lyons, wife and 2 children, B. S. Barnard, Russian Bishop Paul, Mrs. Ella Elwell and infant, J. M. Knight and wife, Jas. Henry, M. M. Noah, Mr. Legrew, O. Larda, Alfred Paret, G. Akerman, P. P. Enemeaux, J. P. Cron, C. R. Lyman, R. Weir, M. Matthew and sons, Miss Clark, Mr. Grossi, Jose A. Gonzales, J. E. Bodwell.

Passengers Sailed.

Nov. 12—*In steam-ship Europa, for Liverpool.*—Samuel Cheyne, Geo. F. Anton, Rev. R. Koenig, Mr. Buchanan, Owen Keenan, Wm. Cadyow, James O. Clayton and lady, Mrs. John Agnew, Miss Maggie R. Agnew, Mrs. James Henry, John Chandless, Fred. Anken.

In steam-ship Montgomery, for Savannah.—O. T. Goodwin, Mr. Levi, P. D. Mickles, S. Duggan, Mrs. Schley, Miss Schley, Mr. Schley, Miss Rathwell, John Jones, Peter Smith, Thomas Hynes, S. Kyad, Mr. Haley, lady and 2 children, Mr. Merrill, Mr. Perceval, E. H. Studley and lady, Mrs. L. W. Burns, F. A. Goetze, W. Goetze, John Foley, W. Jackson, J. McCann, T. McCall.

In steam-ship San Salvador, for Savannah.—Mrs. W. Edwards and child, Mrs. M. Hatch, servant and child, H. Gardiner, P. J. Ryall, wife and 2 servants, E. H. Duncan, C. A. Marvin, Theodore Hampe, Mrs. M. M. Delgado, Miss E. Porter, Mrs. McLaughlin, Miss P. A. Williams, Miss C. E. Williams, J. Webb, H. D. Green, Mrs. Borfenlet and child, J. Dasher, J. Tamm, D. Girkin, J. Hone, R. G. Cimlith, J. F. Parker, T. H. Holden, F. Hone, T. Steffen, Dr. A. Hern, wife and 3 children, J. A. Fitzgerald, M. Collins, W. J. Conklin, Mrs. Conklin and 2 children, Miss Conklin, E. R. Davis, O. Atkins, Mr. and Mrs. McBirnie, J. H. Heitman, A. H. Ball, C. B. Lee.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:44 | Sun sets.....4:44 | Moon rises...8:56

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10:44 | Gov. Island.11:33 | Hell Gate...1:31

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Nov.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Tripoli, (Br.,) Sowerby, Liverpool, Charles G. Francklyn; Europa, (Br.,) McDonald, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; City of Galveston, Eldridge, Galveston and Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Hatteras, Lawrence, City Point, Richmond, &c.; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Mars, Grumley, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick; W. Woodward, Young, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell; Glaucus, Waldon, Boston; St. Louis, Whitehead, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; De Soto, Morton, New-Orleans, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Sherman, Blanchard, New-Orleans, Frederic Baker; Thomas Swan, Hayden, Mobile; Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah, R. Lowden; Clyde, Hunter, Charleston, S. C., H. R. Morgan & Co.; Regulator, Brooks, Wilmington, N. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; E. C. Knight, Johnson, Georgetown, D. C., G. B. Merrick; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia; B. N. Fairchild, Brant, Philadelphia.

Ships Neptune, Peabody, Liverpool, Charles H. Marshall & Co.; Childers, Exford, Liverpool, Charles L. Wright & Co.

Barks Palestina, Reynolds, St. Thomas, Peniston & Co.; John, Brady, Gibraltar and Malta, Henry R. Sprague; D. McPherson, Mason, Trieste, Tapscot Bros. & Co.

Brigs Pagnet de Neuova York, Cumber, Oporto, Havemeyer & Brunn; Trial, Leach, St. George, Bermuda, M. K. Wilson & Co.; Daisy Boynton, Appleby, Galway, J. Boynton, Son & Co.; Lizzie M. Merrill, Farnsworth, Galveston, E. M. Stackpole; T. W. Cheseley, Phinney, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker; Halifax, Power, Halifax, N. S., Whitman & Foster; Excelsior, Mayer, Hamilton, Bermuda, Duncan McColl; Brisk, Belmont, Liverpool, Fowler & Jova.

Schrs. Archer Reeves, Ireland, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; Impulse, Curtis, Grenada and Maracaibo, Middleton & Co.; James K. Lawrence, Torrey, Mayaguez, P. R., B. J. Wenberg; Eothen, Brantburg, Jacmel, Youngs, Smith & Co.; F. Merwin, Pearce, Wilmington, N. C., Evans, Bell & Co.; Margaret Slater, Blizzard, Wilmington, S. Godwin & Son; David S. Suier, Huntley, Jacksonville, Warren Ray & Co.; Mellie, Plummer, Jacksonville Fla., Van Brunt & Slaght.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Tybee, Delanoy, San Domingo City Nov 2, Samana 3d, and Puerto Plata 4th, with mdse and passengers to Spofford Bros. & Co.

Steam-ship Louisa Moore, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Regulator, Brooks, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores, &c., to J. Lorillard.

Bark St. Mary, Hallowell, New-Orleans Sept. 24, and Matanzas Oct. 2, with mdse. to order—vessel to J. W. Elwell & Co. Has had northerly gales the entire passage; Nov. 1, saw a vessel ashore on Carysfort Reef, of about 700 tons burden, painted black, apparently a ship or bark, and appeared to have just gone on; the St. Mary put into Matanzas in distress, having sprung her foremast in the hurricane of Oct. 8; she brings to this port the crew of schr. Edwin S. Nicholson, lost at Matanzas, in the same hurricane.

Brig Johanna, McCarty, Port Morris, for Galveston.

Schr. Garrett F. Wright, Cropper, Green Turtle Cay 8 ds., with oranges to Jos. Eneas. Has had heavy westerly and northerly gales to the north of Hatteras; Nov. 9, lat. 36 50, lon. 74 40, passed a schr. water-logged and abandoned; appeared to have been stripped of sails and rigging.

Schr. Phebe Hewett, Para 21 ds., with rubber, &c., to Burdett & Pond, vessel to Dolner, Potter & Co. Has been 3 ds. N. of Hatteras, with moderate weather; left in port brig Uncle Sam and schrs. Chas. C. Thompson and O. M. Marrett, for New-York.

Schr. Eclipse, Thompson, Virginia. Nov. 9, in a sudden squall, lost fore topmast, split mainsail, and lost part of deck-load.

Schr. Mercer, Wasson, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lottie Klots, Vaughan, Georgetown, D. C., 8 ds., with coal to Manhattan Gas Co.

Schr. W. H. Rutan, Decker, Virginia. Nov. 9, in a sudden squall, lost part of deck-load.

Schr. S. P. Goodwin, Waterbury, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Emily, Morrill, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Doretta Kahn, Stocking, Elizabethport, for Cromwell, Conn.

Schr. Julia A. Rider, Johnson, Indianola via Nassau 10 ds., with hides, &c., to Evans, Ball & Co. Put into Nassau in distress.

Schr. Lewis A. Edwards, Marshall, Indianola 20 ds., with hides, &c., to Tupper & Beattie.

Schr. Kate Callahan, Avery, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. Tunis Bodine, Hunt, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. A. C. Hawks, Gleason, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. E. M. Baxter, Mince, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Dresden, Bacon, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Maria L. Hall, Lawrence, Albany, for Portland.

Schr. Harriet Lewis, Potter, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Diadem, Chase, Elizabethport, for New London.

Schr. A. C. Noyes, Baker, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. J. Baxter, Smith, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. M. E. Rockhill, Rockhill, Fall River, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Frances Burritt, Allen, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. F. Nelson, Holbrook, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sarah Selsey, Selsey, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Wm. McShain, Adams, Derby, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lizzie, Marshall, Port Johnson, for Newburyport.

Schr. Sallie T. Burton, Thorp, Port Johnson, for East Cambridge.

Schr. W. E. Gibbons, Ryder, Richmond, 10 ds., with mdse. to master.

Schr. E. B. Wharton, Bonsell, Guilford, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Thomas Holmes & Co.

Schr. Phebe Elizabeth, Hill, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Evelyn, Berger, Stamford.

Schr. Loon, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. Mary Langdon, Bennett, Newport.

Schr. Sahwa, Kelly, Providence.

Schr. S. S. Tyler, Pratt, Providence.

Schr. Globe, Eaton, Providence.

Schr. Mary Elizabeth, Burden, Bristol.

Schr. John Crockford, Hatch, Bristol.

Schr. Sarah Jane, Selsey, New-Haven.

Schr. Mary Anna, Burns, New-Haven.

Schr. Clara Post, Ferris, Rondout, for New-Haven.

Schr. Belle, Murphy, Rondout, for New-Haven.

Schr. Express, Phillips, Port Johnson, for Salem.

Schr. Favorite, Paterson, Virginia.

Schr. Gaston T. Hubbard, Loveland, Virginia.

Schr. J. H. Rapp, Calle, Virginia.

Schr. Richard G. Leonard, Lovell, Virginia.

Schr. D. E. Sawyer, Marshall, Virginia.

Schr. Snowflake, Dodge, Virginia.

Schr. C. H. Curtis, Williams, Virginia.

Schr. Julius Webb, Remmey, Virginia.

Schr. F. P. Simpson, Vail, Virginia.

Schr. A. Jennings, Doyle, Virginia.

Schr. W. H. Herst, Robinson, Virginia.

Schr. C. Henry Kirk, Robinson, Virginia.

Schr. Stranger, Freeman, Virginia.

Schr. W. T. Butler, Gibbons, Virginia.

Schr. Horatio Nichols, Pew, James River.

Schr. Sunshine, Dewey, James River.

Schr. Adeliza, Loveland, James River.

Schr. Essex, Baker, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Eliza, Hall, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. M. M. Hamilton, Brown, New-Haven.

Schr. L. Robinson, Robinson, Rockport.

Schr. G. W. Purnell, Sidney, Stamford.

Schr. Orozimbo, Davis, Providence.

Schr. J. R. McFee, Hubbard, Norwalk.

Schr. Liberty, Johnson, Norwalk.

Schr. Lavinia Jane, Staples, Providence.

Schr. Alcora, Jelerson, Bridgeport.

Schr. Maria, Barbour, Westerly, R. I.

Schr. Wm. Mayo, Crum, New-Haven.

Schr. Richard Morrell, Higgins, Greenwich.

Schr. Peace, Allen, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Haze, Spencer, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Commerce, Hart, Newport, for Virginia.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, N. W.

Sailed.

Steam-ships City of Paris and Tripoli, for Liverpool: Deutschland, for Bremen; De Soto, St. Louis and Sherman, for New-Orleans; Montgomery and San Salvador, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; Isaac Bell and Hatteras, for Richmond.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL, N. G., Nov. 3.—Arr. Oct. 19, steam-ship California, from St. Martha; Oct. 23, Spleadide, from Cayenne; Oct. 24, bark E. Schutz, from New-York; Oct. 25, bark Ada Carter, from Hampton Roads; Oct. 26, steam-ship Shannon, from Jamaica; Oct. 29, steam-ship Alaska, from New-York; Nov. 2, steam-ship Shannon, from Carthagena.

Sld. Oct. 21, steam-ship Crusader, for St. Martha; Oct. 22, steam-ship Nile, for Southampton; Oct. 24, H. M. ship Vestal, for Jamaica; and steam-ship Dacia, for Jamaica [the Dacia is laying the cable from Aspinwall to Jamaica;] Oct. 25, steam-ship Californian, for Galveston; Oct. 28, steam-ship Shannon, for Carthagena; Nov. 3, steam-ship Alaska, for New-York.

QUEBEC, Nov. 11.—Arr. steam-ship Moravian.

The U. S. sloop Swatara was at San Domingo City Nov. 2, and the Nantasket and Yantic at Samana Bay Nov. 3, all well.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—Arr. steamers William Kennedy, from Baltimore; Neptune, from New-York; Tarifa, from Liverpool Nov. 1; ship Kate Prince, from Liverpool; brig Plover, from Memel.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 12.—Sld. steamers Manhattan, for New-York; J. W. Everman, for Philadelphia; Sea Gull, for Baltimore; schrs. A. Richards, for New-York; Mary and Eliza, for Bucksville, S. C.; Starlight, for Warren, R. I.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 12.—Sld. bark Poeny for New-York; brigs Laura for Baltimore, and Cecilia for Charleston.

HOLMES' HOLE, Nov. 11—A. M.—Arr. schrs. Winslow Morse, Hoboken, Bath; J. F. Carver, do. Boston; Izetta, Philadelphia do.; Maggie Bell and Nellie Carr, New-York, do.; Tiger, Elizabethport, do.; Forest City and American Eagle, do., Danversport; William McCobb, New-York, Salem; Sinope, (Br.,) Philadelphia, St. John, N. B.; Ariel, South Amboy, Ellsworth; Globe, Providence, do.; Corvo, do., Saco; Wave, South Amboy, Portsmouth, N. B. Hawes, Boston, Tangier; Abel C. Buckley, Danversport, Philadelphia.

Sld. schr. N. B. Hawes.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 12.—Arr. yacht Anonmy, from New-York, with a hunting party.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—Sld. ship Washington, Libby, for Callao.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—The steamer William Taylor, from New-York, arr. at San Diego yesterday.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 12.—Arr. ship Colonist, from Liverpool; steam-ship Virgo, from New-York. Cld. steam-ships America, for Baltimore, Huntsville, for New-York; San Jacinto, for New-York; Tonowanda, for Philadelphia; Jose, for Liverpool; ship Lawely, Chladon, for Liverpool; schrs. May Morn, for Jacksonville; Irene M. Messervey, for Boston; Jonathan May, for Port Henry; steam-ship Davis, for New-York.

Steam-ship Erie, Sears, Boston, to Vernon H. Brown & Co.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 12.—Arr. steamer Fairbanks, from New-York. Cld. Mary Sanford, for New-York; Rebecca Clyde, for Baltimore.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

GLASGOW, Nov. 12.—The steam-ship St. David, of the Allan line, from Quebec, arr. at this port yesterday.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 12.—The steam-ship China, of the Cunard line, from New-York, for Liverpool, arrived at this port at 7 o'clock this forenoon.

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BIGOTRY.

Baptist book-sellers in New-York forbidden by prominent Baptist clergymen to sell J. Hyatt Smith's story entitled The Open Door. The book can be found at the Publisher's, J. E. PERKINS, 76 East 9th-st.

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